# THE SEIGE OF BREDA BY THE ARMES OF PHILLIP THE FOURT VNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ISABELLA ATCHIVED BY THE CONDUCT OF AMBR SPINOLA

Louanii ex officina Hastenii M. DC. XXVII.



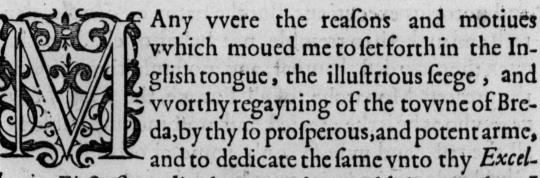
#### TO THE MOSTE EXCELLENT

# LORDE AMBROSIO SPINOLA MARQVES OF THE BALBASES.

KNIGHT OF THE MOSTENOBLE ORDER OF THE GOVLDEN FLECE.

One of his Maiesties consell of State. Captaine general of his Army, whiche intered in Germanie: Master de Campe General of, theis States. and Captaine General of the sea Army of the same.

Moste Renowmed, Glorious and Victorious PRINCE,



lencie. First, so to divulge vnto the vvorld (as much as I vvas able) the invincible povver of that Great and Mightie Monarche, the Catholique Kinge of Spaine. Secondly, to spread abroade and to proclaime, the same and pietie of that Pearle of the vvorld, the most Excellent Isabella Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spaine, such and so vvorthy

à Princesse, vvhose very enimies approue of her iust, deserued and undeniable praises, being such indeed, as hardly any mortall pen canset, them forth as they deserue. Thirdly, that both friendes and foes might understand, the true vndanted valor, and inuncible courage, of such an incomparable Generall, as thy selfe, vvho for thy ardent zeale and feruour to the Catholique cause, I may for a briefe and summary abridgment of thy vertues, rightly call, the Captaine of Captaines, the triumphant Palme of all those who beare armes, the scourge of rebelles. Terror of Heretiques, Suppresser of seditions, succour of Religious. Protector of virgins. safegard of Monasteries, Bulwork of the lowcontries, and inuincible Champion of the Catholique Church. oneill and odonel those famous warriers of great renoome, prudent. and braue conductors. their notorius actes so redouted that their enemies so feared them, ev, and as . I haue heard say, mootheres to cause there children to houlde there peace when they cried, feared and affricted them. withe this very name. resultinge of the renoome of there rare victories, fore and blooddy encounters and notorius executions. But the name of Spinola, danteth and maketh to tremble, not babes or children, but euen the pro o dest, hautiest, and most insulting enimie of the greatest Monarche, of all Europe, the King of Spaine, vvho as he is the greatest and most incomparablest of all the rest, and whose only name al other Kinges of Christendome (enemies vnto him ) do redout : so of all the Captaines and Commanders of this most Catholique Kinge, no Captaine, nor no Commanders name is more redouted, then that of Spinola. For this is that right worthy Spinola, which no Scipio, no Pompeo, no Cesar, did euer surpasse, in prudence, valor, vigilance, fidelitie,

tie, and all other vertus. This is that Spinola vvho by his Heroicall facts, manifested to the world by so many most famous victories, hath accquired to him felfe euerlasting glorie, and left to all posteritie, perpetuall memorie. This is that Spinola, vvhome the hand of the highest assisting, conquered and subdued, that almost impregnable towne of Breda. notwithstanding almost all the Princes of Europe, conspired with their vttermost force to oppose him. This is that glorious flower of all Italie, which contry, as it hath brought forth many rare and incomparable warriers in former ages, so hath it now brought vs forth a Spinola, no way inferior to his worthy predecessors, but rather such an one, in whom alone, all their former virtues seeme to be reuiued. This is that Spinola, or rather to speake more properly, that thrice renowmed Spine or pricking Thorne, which hath pricked the harts of all warlike Nobilitie, with the Spine or prick of emulation of his incomparable vertues: But principally, this is that Spinola or right vvorthie Spine, vvho hath pricked the harts of the present rebells and enimies of the Church of God, with fuch a prick and deadly dart, as hath vyounded them all euen to the hart. Fourthly and lastly, I was moued hereto, that in relating the inuincible povver of that mightie Monarch the King of Spaine the vnspeakable pietie, zeale and deuotion of the most Excellent Infanta, the incomparable vertue, valor, prudence, and braue conduction of this their so noble Generall, togither with the vnited loue vnspotted loayltie, and rare iudgment of other his Maiesties Nobles and faithfull subiects in these executions, in all occasions, I might (with thy Excellencies leaue) both enlighten my beloueded contrymen, with thehonor of thy Heroicall Acts, with the rarieties, of that famous siege, and with the innumerable

merable plots and stratagemes of war, practifed as well on Thine, as thy enimies fide . And the rather, for that not only my selfe, but other Captaines of my nation, with many of our contrymen, serued in this siege vnder thy colors, euen from the first to the last of the same, receiving, at thy Noble handes such infinit honor for our service, as hath and euershall, iustly oblige our lives vnto thee, whence I douted not, but that as by publishing the same, I should (as both my dutie and desire was) perpetuat thy excellent praises to all posteritie amongst my nation; so they would reape to them selues, much frute therby, in contemplation of thy vertues, and would with as willing mindes receive the same, as I willingly employed my paines in fetting it forth, principally for thy honor, feeondarily for their vtilities, such in particular as ar more inclined to warres; and ar desirous to learne some curiosities in the profession of armes. Raigne, Conquer, and euer Ouercome (inuincible Prince) which thy Excellencies seruant and moste loyal Captaine, and humble Orator, shall euer pray for during life.

CAPTAINE GERRAT BARRY.
IRISH.

bes esideM well-into eld a

The Manual of the South of the

detailed bra own ments . The



## THESIEDGE OFBREDA

Any thinges with theare greatnes, have made the siedge of Breda samouse, a bo-2 ue the memorie offorepassed warresfirst, the suplies of greate socoures, that were The great in on every side gathered toghiter by the e-traordinario society, and nemye, as though the contention had emulation of strangeres,

beene notfor the sauegard of one towne, but for the principalitie of the whole empire: the endeauoures of foraine nationes, so much augmented the fame therof, as that emulation it selfe, encrea sed the renoume of the victorie. Next the wonderful, and vnheard greatnes of the fortifi- The admiracaciones whiche was made, by the enuironinge of a double trinche, against bothe an en warde, and an outeward enemy, suche aone as hardlie anye forepassed histories haue left in writhinge moreouer an incredible multitude of The insulction batteries, trinches, redutes, and fortes, and other fortifi- easiones casiones of like Kinde, whiche bothe were perfected in that cruel time of the yeare, and in auerie short space, the re greatnes considered. Furthermore, the greate dificultie cult in transa of transportinge prouision Safely, in so longe aiourney, vienalles. bothe in winter time, and also in deepe VVayes, the space of aleauen monthes, when in respect of the costly cariad- country dates

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE

ge by wagones, imposed vpon the willing prouinces, the deuastation of viladges and plases of defence, the prices of visuales and all marchandise were very greate, nor a ny wages payed to any soilder, but verie seldome and hausfe payes. Lastly acerteine peculiar helpe of the diuine power, continually asisteng oure afayres, and beating downe the plottes of fauor of god the enemyes, as if it had beene euen fauorable vnto vs, offendet and ofensiue towardes them. Of whiche diuine prouidence, theare have apeered so many, and so certaine argumentes, in al this warre of Breda that albieth the endeauoures, and vigilance of the comanderes were verie greate, yet douptlesh thei had efected nothing with all there cares, withoute the extraordinary helpe of god, there cheefe captaine. and thiese in amaner, are the thinges, whiche haue divulged abroade the fame of this warr, throughoute the whole worlde. Breda albiet otherwise it The freuid of Bride. be none of the greatest townes, yet in the compas of the walles, it douthe conteine no more then foure thousand pases, so that it can be walked rounde aboute almoste in an houres space. seauentine viladges aperteineth to the same with in his libertie. Firstein the yeare 1404. it fel vnto the house of Nasawe, by the dourie of Iane Polan, whow beinge heire of Breda, maried Engelberer counte of Nasawe. The same towne in the yeare 1567. Duke de Alua when william of Nasaw fleinge for his treason house of Na. comitted, gott into the kinge of Spaines possession. The (AUVE. yeareafter, it came againe to the house of Nasawein the yeare 1577. the count of Hollac compellenge it to be restored. Then againe in the yeare 1581, being taken by the baron of haurepen by force and craft was subject to was lefte the Kinge for nyne yeares, vntil suche time as aurager in 500 the yeare 1690. by the traude of sendinge in of aboate,

(wherin lay hid secretly seauentie soilderes, as in times

paste the greekes did be the troyan horse ) gott in to his

possession

the to the

The times the to wwne

#### THE SIEDGE OF BREDA.

possession bothe the castel, and the cittie, be the comaun-

de of Maurish of Nasavve Prince of orenge.

The towne being almoste in the furt hermoste partes The stendation of Brabant, reacheth to Holand by the river merka. it is inuironed withe neighboure townes, and viladges not far distant: le lieth in amoste pleasantpart of the lade, suche aone as very many captaines and soilders saide they had not seene the like in all europe; so that not vvithoute cause Graue Morish caused Breda his paradyse.the fildes on enery syde plentifull of pasture, and corne, all the meddos compassed with yonge plantes, all alonge are deuided, with many riueres, as it were in there natural boundes; The roes of tries being set in order, as it were by line or by square with there grine bowes, doe on euery side shadowe the pasadges of the wayes, and of the houses. Not far of there were planted foure woudes, one of pine tries, and three of oakes. There passeth trough, it two riveres, Aa, and Merka, and withoue of those two it is inclosed. The river Aa being enriched with the rivers defilles his of the plaine contrie, douth rum about the walles of the towne, and is retained with assuce, least the ditches aboute the walles be left drie, when the water of the river of merka ( whervith it is mingled vvithin the tovvne) are fallen a vvay vvithe the ebinge of the fea, and vvithall it turnes a mill of corne vvithe afforve course, into the tovvne. The place where the riveres do mingel them felues togither; by the influence of the river Merka, into Aa, hathe tetai- The rhust ned the corupt name of them boath, Merkendal as it feit trovve vvere to fav, Merka in Aa. Merka beinge shutt up from the towine. Aa. Betvvext tvvo trinches of brik vvalles in those verie diches of the vvalles, flideth troughe the tovvne, deuidethe be nature into many partes, and broader, be litle and litle, povvreth it self into the vvateres, and

OF BREDA THE SIEDGE sea of Holand not far of from Dortdreght. It is daylie stirred up be reason of two tydes. And by interposed sluses, it ouerfloweth the fildes of the suburbs, as often as it pleaseth those of the towne. From Aa, of oulde vnto the towne the name of Breda was giuen by the brabanders vnto whome Breede signified broade, as if thei woulde haue expressed the chanel of the river Aa, spreadinge it self obroad.

In the midest of the tovvne, there is built an high The beight of tovvre of 362. foote, from vvhence is afree prospect the souvre. into the negboure townes, fitt to giue and receiue fin-

The houses are thught to be in number athousand

gnes from afar of.

The number

of houses in two hondered. The towne in forme, is triangle if the castel built by the walles shoulde be comodiously ta-The forme of kin . It beinge fortified with walles, bridges, magasens, and with a double ditche of water, more doth contei-

> ne in compasse, then athousande passes. Furthermore, it is so adorned with galeries, porches, pillers, walkes, and with so pleasant gardines, that hard it is to Iud-

ge wether it be more stronge, or more beautiful. The walles of the towne beinge planted with acontinuated row of oakes built not of brikes, buth ofturff, withe three gates. made of brikes, do giue an extrance upon three corners of the towne, besides that by the whiche men goe oute of the castel. The curtines of the walles and of the castel, lieng betwext, doth altogither contei-

ne the number of fiftine bulwarkes wel prouided with artileries and some corne mills with winde sayles: There are two plat formes vpon the vvalles for the canon to shutt afar off. Vnder thies at the foote of the vvalles next the ditches, there are two shelters but som vvha-

te lovver, like to athird in anothher place aboue vyhich

there is no mont adioyning.

Thies

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

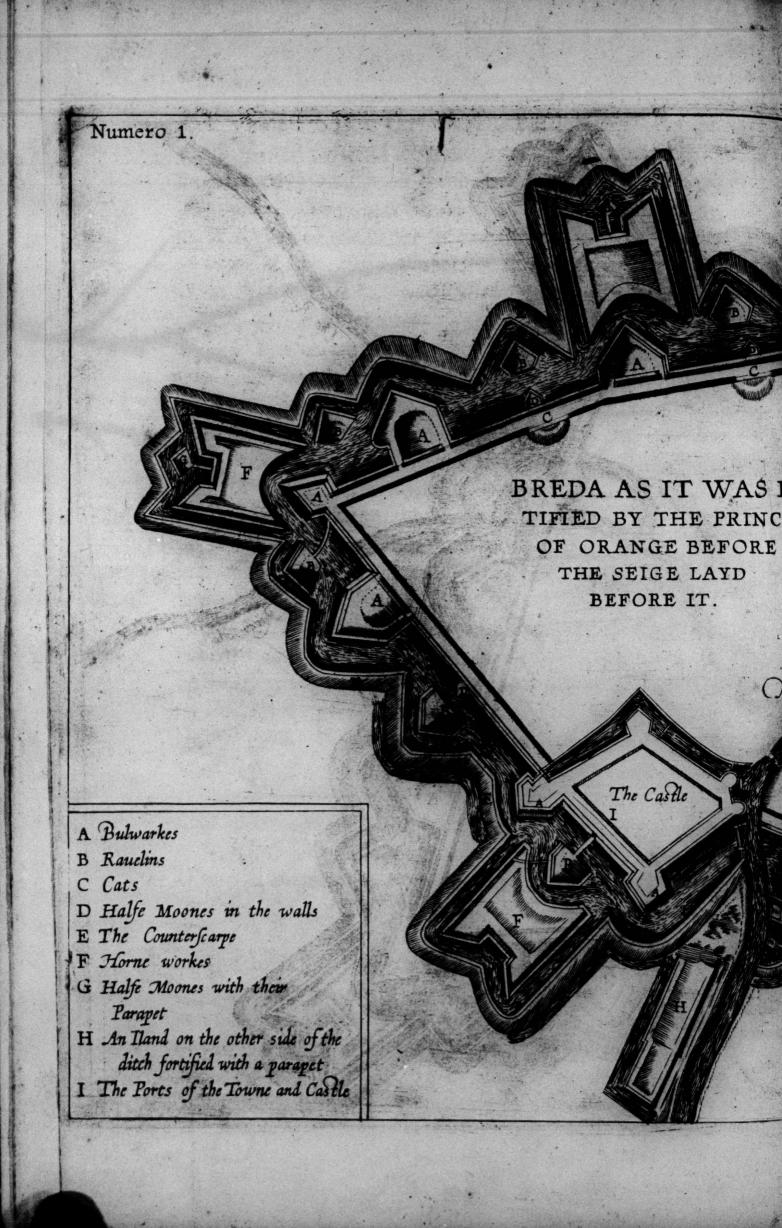
Thiesareas it vvere certaine places of refuge, vnto which men goe be forties under the ground and they doapeere a boue the vvatheres, foure feete in heght. Belovv aboute the foote of the vvalles, there is ahedge of thornes, hauinge the boughes cut andbovved in, and vvrethed alonge, vvhiche serues for defence to the shooteres and to the vvalles. The ditche lie open in an vnequal breadth, The bread of when for the most eparte in ahondereth and fiftie pales, and at least in seauentie paces, there is discouered in the circuite of the ditches, fourtine rauelinges cut in atriangle forme, reachinge oute of the midest of the river, runing about them, vvherof three do Ioyne to the vvalles next the bridges of the gates, and with other two, the wa- The OHLLOWS ter of the two riveres are devided into the ditches . Ano- de fortificather runes be alitle bridge til it comes to the walles of the castel. Towardes the oute warde side is ap arapet of fiue foote highe, that the smale shott may the better discouer on euerie side. Fiue fortificasiones apeereth in the front of the fouregates of the towne and castel. the cortines, and caualleros, are corespondant in discouerenge the ditche, and they assure the same in some thirtie foote broade. The foure haue 210. soote in lenght on bothe sides, in breadth ahondereh and fiftie: The greatest that leyes to the castel, is in lenght two hondereth and fortie paces; and twoo hondered broade. The front beinge made crooked towardes the Angles or corneres whiche the Spanard caule tenacas and in Inglish horne woorkes. There apeere sharpned stakes oute of thies workes inclinenge dovvne- kes of a fine vvardes to hender the ascent, if any atept to scale the vval-" les should offer. Ouer the ditches of the outwarde fortes. there is ahaulfe moone enclosed with a litle walle', and ditche turned crooked the lenght of acubitt, to defende the shooteres; vvhiche the y calle the halfe moone; A III encom-

#### THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

encompassed with another ditche. From this ditche; the distance of some pases; there is aconterscarf to vvhiche you are to goet trough alitle raisinge bridge suche aone as that of the other side of the tovvne. All thies in vvard, and outvvarde fortificationes of the tovvne, are so fitly disposed amongst them selves, and do discouer, and answer one to another that some bienge higher then other, others being equall in hight, the one defende the other from the vvalles; and from

Forme of the the furthermoste to the neereste if neede be one may forupcassones retire from the one to theother . lastly, the grounde belonging to the suburbs is of that nature and situation, that be continual ebinge and flovvinge of the sea, or vvithe pooles sodainly dispersed, no man can haue any accesse. Furthermore an I land belonginge to the suburbs, cutt oute against the castel, for the preparing of shipes, is inuironed with avvall of an in deterent height. After this forme Graue Morish, tvvo yeares sence comaunded vvalles, bulvvarkes, rauelinges, parapetes, and ditches, to be made. But when the situation and sitnes of the towne, did as it were alure be its owne nature, and proprietie, to stir up as it were acertaine scoole of militarie discipline, the states of the vnited prouinces. defired that (whiche many foraineres judged to be as it were the best wresteling place for soilders) for to exercise in armes to be set before. others for an example, and to be instructed. Hither therfore did bothe frence, Inglish, and the Germans come togither to learne militarie disipline; Hither Graue Morish was wont to send bake those that were skilfull in warr. (as often as consultation was to by made of exact fortificasiones, and perfect woorkes.) Hither he sent the fon

. the the contract of the tracking AND THE STATE OF T and the second of the second o The section of the se territorial de consultation The same representation as the same of the South and this sucherfore that have the dringer a going or organic the contract were stated a state of the Alberta and a second South are with the thirty are a second of the second the state in the made, of exact pair and the graduate ( . easterer . Description as







THE SIEDGE OF BREDA. 7

son of Emanuel of Portugal nephew to him be his shifter, made general ouer atroupe of soote togither with a company of horse. Hither he sent bothe his sones being bastardes borne, wher of the one led at roup of soote.

#### Number I.

Iustinus Nasauw broother of Graue Morish, was Gouer- Infinite de nor of the towneaman exellinge be the vie of longe expe- Najavis rience howe coulde defendan a saulte be consel and asie- ". ge be frugalitie. Iohn Artsenius drosart lord of vvormes was chife of the cittisens, aman no lesh constant then The draftet wise, for the moderateng of the dispensation of corne, arisen. and of tempering seditiones, and ministringe counseils, in sudaine and desperate cases. For the desence of the towne, there was vied to be apointed commonly, fixti- The militaria ne companies of foote, and to the castel, but one, of of the ordinari garifon. horsmen fiue, in the whole sixtine hondreth soilders. Butt having vnder stood of late the Rumor of the warr, there were added eight companies of foote, and of cittisens that were able to beare ar mes, there were nom- The minister bred eightin hondered, who me Artsenius ruled be au- of citissium ru Aoritie. The corne prouided for the soilders in vvinter fanish. vvas eight thouland two hondered measures of vvheate, of oates, two thousand eight hondered, of chefe, three Manform of thousand six hondered vveighte, and as many pound of" dried stokfish. The cittisens vvere comanded, man be man, to mak prouition of corne for twelfmonthes, before vve couled come to besiedge the tovvne; soo that there might be no necessitie, to deminish the prouision made for the foilders.

For the vvinnenge of this tovvne, vvhen many then-the mount

to befidge shis coune.

ges did incorage the Marques Ambrosio Spinolas minde, many thinges also did vvithdravv itt. First the oportunitie of the place did greatlie enduce him, bothe for the hindring of the frequent enuations of the enemies horsmen into Brabant, whiche from thence they moste comodiously desingned to whate parte they pleased; As also for the hindereng of al nauegasion betwext the ad ioyning townes of Breda, And the borderinge townes of the confines of Holand, and Zeland; VV hich is tought to haue beene don with no smale dificultie, by reason of some townes that were taken neere at hand, with encredible losh to the enemy. Further more many other comodities did allure him to attempt to take this towne, rather then a ny other; to witt the Zoile of the suburbs, fitt for making his trinches and fortificationes, eyther to make affault or to entrench . Hauing ariuer fit: to passouer, and easili to be damned up, whiche being don, they who were beliged, might easilie be kept from prouition. The y had woodes nere at hande, the fildes werefertile for feedinge. Laftly this was considered; that Breda being taken Bergen up Som, and other townes neere at hand might be taken the more easily

Difficulties
the Marques
found in
voining the
to voine.

On the contrarie, the strenght of the towne that was so fortified both be endustrie and nature, did discorage him; But espesially the great disscultie of transportinge vituales as a of, when eyther the enemies was to be a voided with agreate convoy, for alloure citties were distant great days surneyes on foote, or that they might want vituales nor was there behind them, any commoditie of river, which e could be sayled with shipes to be are prouision, vnlesh Breda, being e neere at hand, as it were the theator of the enemies citties, could be bloked up. It was doupted whether that with agreat number of VV agones, vvith longe and combersom vvayes be reason of the

vvinter,

THE SIEDGE TOF BREDA

winter, prouision and vitualles might be broght vnto us, which was manifest coulde nether be don without adoble garde offoilders, nor withoutegreatedanger.

This was the state of the lowe contries at this time, and state of the of oure affaires.

Filip the fourth King of Spaine, did forbid that any peace shoulde be made withe the confederated states, ludgenge that truce, to be more hurtful then warr. The Archduces, Isabela Clara Eugenia Infanta of Spaine, wife of Albertus that excelent Prince deceased, thought it adifgraseful thinge that the army wherwith the Kinge florisheth in the lowe contries, should be Idel, and withoute Implomient the repulce of Bergenopsome was not reuenged, whiche being retained after the sidge, the enemies gloried. Germanie being quiet from warres rested.

The strenght of the bastard Mansfelt yea and his veriename, was almost extent. There was intire pease betwext the Kinges of France and Ingland, with the onely enemies of the confedrated prouences, there was luste cause of hatred. Herupon warr was intended against them, not for desire of rule, but for desire of reestablissin-

ge of religion, and recoueringe of there owne.

Spinola in the 21. of the monthe of luly in the yeare athousande six hondereth twentie foure goinge from Bruxeles, the time of the yeare beinge proper for warr, he corne being reepe, gathered an army. But he kept him self so reserved in this affaire, that although he fulli resolved to besiedge Breda, yet if he perceiued it hard to be effected; perhapes with agreater army asit fel oute fent oute by the enemy. he, oute of euerie place wherin helay, might be The refolu. able. As he judged fit for the present good) to vodertake would the the same turninge his armye whiche way soeuer it shoulde went unto please him.

The armie wors denided into three

The armie was deuided into thre partes, making a she? ow to goe into divers places, of set purpose to deceive the enemie.

The Marques vifited oure lade of montague.

Spinola goinge oute of his lourney be montague, (where that sacred tépel is of the moother Virgin, renoumed troughout the worlde with so many miracles) the misteries of the cristian religion being dulie performed, and his devosions beinge made at oure ladie is aulter for the army, led the foote men one way; and Lodouicus Velafcus, Count of Zalazarius General of the horse, led the horsmen an other way. Iohn brauius de laguna gouernor of the castel of Anwourpe with those that came fro markland loyned with thies trupes not far from turnehoute, whiche Gonzalus de Cordoua master de campe general had gouerned.

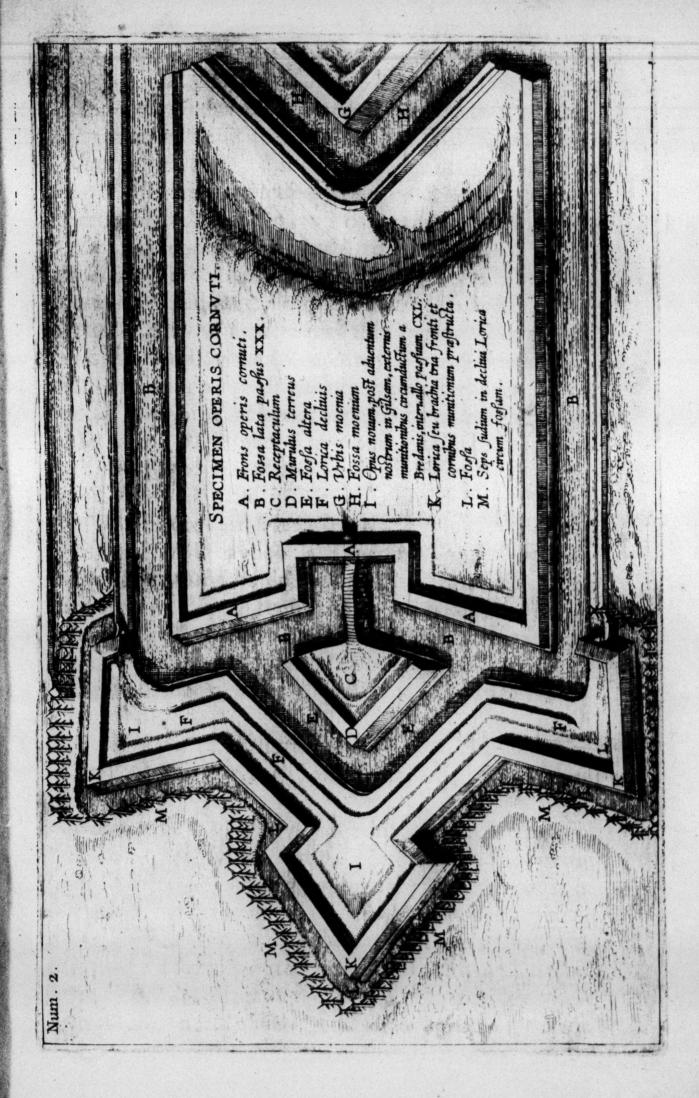
In his rekoning muche Leshe people then be zought.

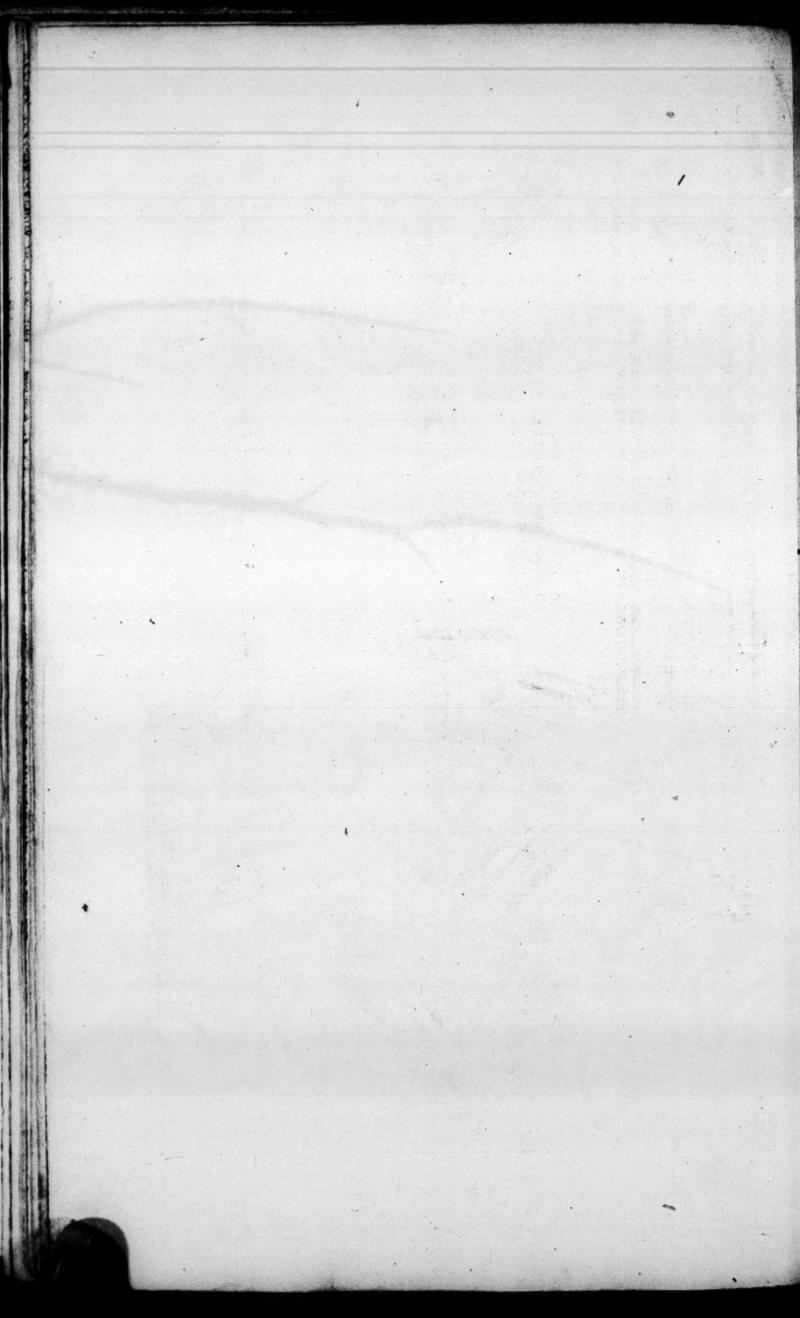
The army beinge hiremustered by Spinola, and being founde lesh then it was supposed neuerthelesh hehad greate hope of there valor for beinge all chosen men. There were in the whole fiftine regimentes, consisteng of ahondereth foure score, and eightine companies; of horse, thirtie nine troopes, Breeflie, eightine thousand in the whole.

### Number II.

Iuffinus de Nafavu re forced the dereth com\_

- Iustinus Nasaw ignorant of oure designe, but withal warie, as sowne as he hearde that Spinola, was come hither, sent would also for five companies of foote oute of the adjoyninge borderes of sualuen, to Breda, and other fiftine beinge latelie arrived oute of Holandto Zwaluen (in whiche there were two conductores of Graue Morish, and of Prince Hinri his broother, and manie Captaines with hautriue afrence coronel, and morgan an Inglisman, and loqueren aholander; The next day after that he understood that





THE SIEDGE OF BREDA that Spinola opproched neerer. There were sent three companies of horse to Girrimberque of the Counte of Culingburge, Stire, and of Captaine Villebon Frence man . least there shoulde by two many horses, for the scarcitie of feeding, when two companies of horse, with fortie five of foote, vvere inogh to defende the citti. To the offiseres vvho vvere lately come, to euery one vvas aapointed his standinge place, by the walles and outward portes. To hautriue, who wled the frenc men and the valones, the watche was appointed at the gate of Genikin. To morgan coronel of the Inglish, the gate of balduke, To loquerin, to whome the lowe contrimen and scotsmen obeyd, was apointed the gate of an wourpe. thies presently withe greate expedition fortified the front of ther outwarde wourkes eche of them in seueral plases of defence the ditches on the outeward sides were armed with athick hedge of stakes, Armed aboue like vnto athinge full of pikes, least anie stragling shoulde passouer. The distance from the outmoste bank of the horne vvourkes, euen vnto the

And thies vverethe firste vvoorkes, added to Graue The Marques Maurish force, vverby those of Breda began to doupt would the she campe.

The Marques consulted to Graue The Marques consul

three in ward defences of there angles, was ahondred and

fortie pases, vvherunto from the one, to the other, sorties

vvere made in ther flankes to pass from the horned vvour-

kes vvithoute.

Spinola came to Gilsh, a villadge distant from Breda tvvo houres iourney, vvith his army. Here he consulted vvith many masters de campe touchinge the beseeging of this tovvne; asked the opinion of euery one, vvhat they tou-For many ght of the siedge of Breda. eche one dissuadeth the assault: founde grate they assimed the tovvne to be fortissed vvith most stronge the bissing vvourkes: That the standing vvater, as often the tovvnest our for Breda. men listeth) ouerstovveth al the suburburbs: the tovvne

B ij to be

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

to be deuided into many partes by the river. The garison to be increased vvith tvventie eight companies of foote. oure armies for ther smale number vvas scarce correlpondent to so great an assault, vvherunto number vvas no lesh needfull, then valor. And if the enemy should come behinde to assaulte the army, before vve had vvon so stronge atovvne, vve muste ofnecessitie, eyther goe a vvay vvith disgrace, or so smale an army be exposed to adoble perill, both before, and behinde.

The Marques adversifed ber Aliefa

of al.

The Marques Spinola hauing heard the opinion of the masteres de campe, knovving that some stoode for the comanders and others for Inferior officeres, and that him selfe vvas freely to dispose vvhat vvas principalli to be don; and was to do al thinges according to direction, remained in the same place, and Informed Isabella the Archiduces whate the opinion of the masteres de campe. were. She hauinge vnderstoode of so great augmentasion of the garison of Breda, made answer, that she vvould not tempt fortune with the danger of so many valiat men. To conforme that she should be much to blame if shee estimed not ther liues more deere, whome she knoweth to be so willinge that they woulde refuse no danger at hir comaund . notwithstandinge, leaste so excelent en army of soilders depriued of glorie, shoulde returne home and do nothinge, that Spinolashoulde consider whate exploite was to be taken in hande, for there goode, and comoditie.

wwish the

He confulted Count Hindrique de Bergas.

Spinola hauinge consulted with Hinri Count of Berges schefe Gouernor of gilders (who was with an other army at the rhene) sent the sardgent mayor Franciscus losanus vvith letters vnto him, to aske of him vvhate he thought fitt to be don, as also Carlos of Burgondi Baron of VVaken Gran balue of gant captaine of horse shoulde treate vvithe Paulus bernardus fontanus, master de campe of aregiment of Valones, who gouerned the

prouin-

prouince of Flandres, vvho might treate vvith him a-Ademand boute the busines of casant, an I land not far of from su- time thank fe. They treated longe with him concerninge thiesthin- of capairs. ges, and aftervvardes before the Infanta; and acordinge to eche ones opinion, so baron de VVaken, asirmed it to be easy, and Monseurde Fontaine to be ahard enterprice: fontanus douted it: VVaken promised good success, not with standing fontanus offered him self, to put the mater in execution, so that his command might be giuen him in vvrithing for his dischardge. The Infanta beinge willing in hope of the euent, comaunded it to mater was be don, and apointed aday for the dispatch therof: for thies affaires fontanus went to Bruges. Three dayes after waken, was sent priuilie, but al thinges being nowe in aredines the Infanta, fearinge the voyadge shoulde not fuccede well comanded that they should egiue it ouer.

In the meane while Spinola againe confulted with fuch The Maras were fit, and with people of good Judgement, and with 324170 10 fome captaines calinge euery one aparte, he asked whate chingh the they thought of the besidginge of Breda, though latelie of Breda. they had refused to attempt the assault. Here al againe al denied (one onelie captaine excepted) begon to aledge the difi-exept one culties of the sidge, and that the towne coulde not be in-threnage trenched in alonge time. The circuite of the trinches, muste of necessitie be, foure or fine houres Jurney, for the manyplaces of passadge of the cotrie suburbs, which partly are in accessible be reason of the marish groundes, partely ouerflovy when the townes men do stop the river by afluce. Novv so great aspace is to be filled with so many standinge places and weatch wardes, that al most they must needes meete togither, or the tovvne othervvise hardly to be blocked up: but there vvanted soilders to be deuided, into so many partes. Further it hath beene commanded to al the townes men in particular that a sufi-

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

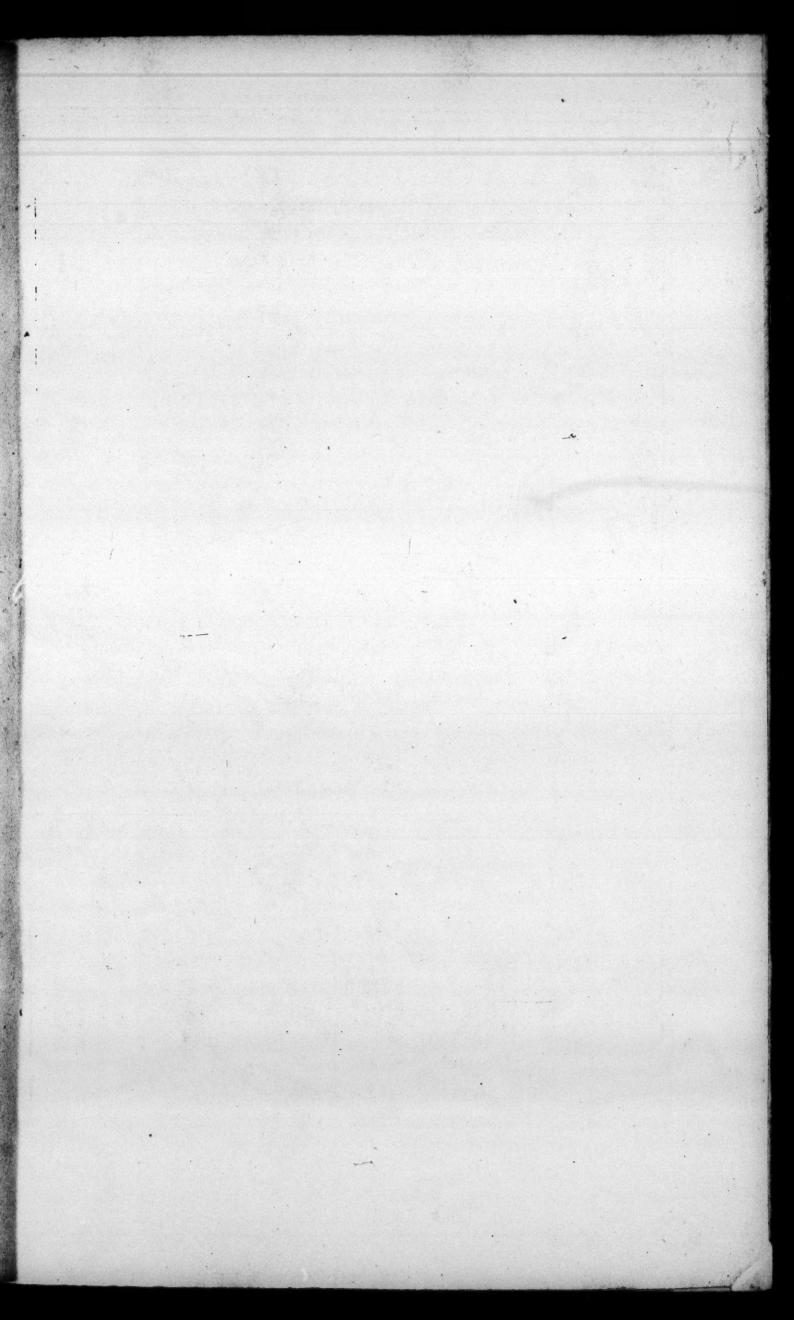
cient quantitie of corne shoulde be prouided for the enduringe of the vvinter, and sustenance of the soilders. lastely it vvoulde be amater of greate tyme and labor, to weake the towne by famine, also abounding with all thinges. besides that if agreat army shoulde be made for rayfinge of the fiedge, the enemy might come behinde, and cuen without fight woulde take and hinder oure pasadges, and wee shoulde be forced to retire, compelled thereto by greater hongerand necessitie, for there condision and oures is so contrary, that they on every side by the benefit of rivers, and citties, neere adioyning could eafilie abound with all thinges, when al moste no winde can blowe, but might be prosperouse for any cariadge by reafon of the situation of diueres citties and portes · For Seuenberk, gentenberk, heusden, townes of suche as are confederates, and lyencere. Vnto Breda thre or foue houres distance, besides some other encorparated viladges not far of, all which are fed with the sea, or rivers, but we shoulde stand in neede of corne sooner then they of Breda, be reason of the longe, and hard transporting of corne in aiorney by lande, whiche way being but one, and very dangerous, shoulde betide oure army, in case the enemydid altogither blok it up. and beseedge it. Anwourp, evvere sar of maklin, Lier (which are oureneerest townes to Breda) distant ten or twelfoures iorney from balduk, and herintal, (vvhiche are the neerest tovvnes) and are nine houres

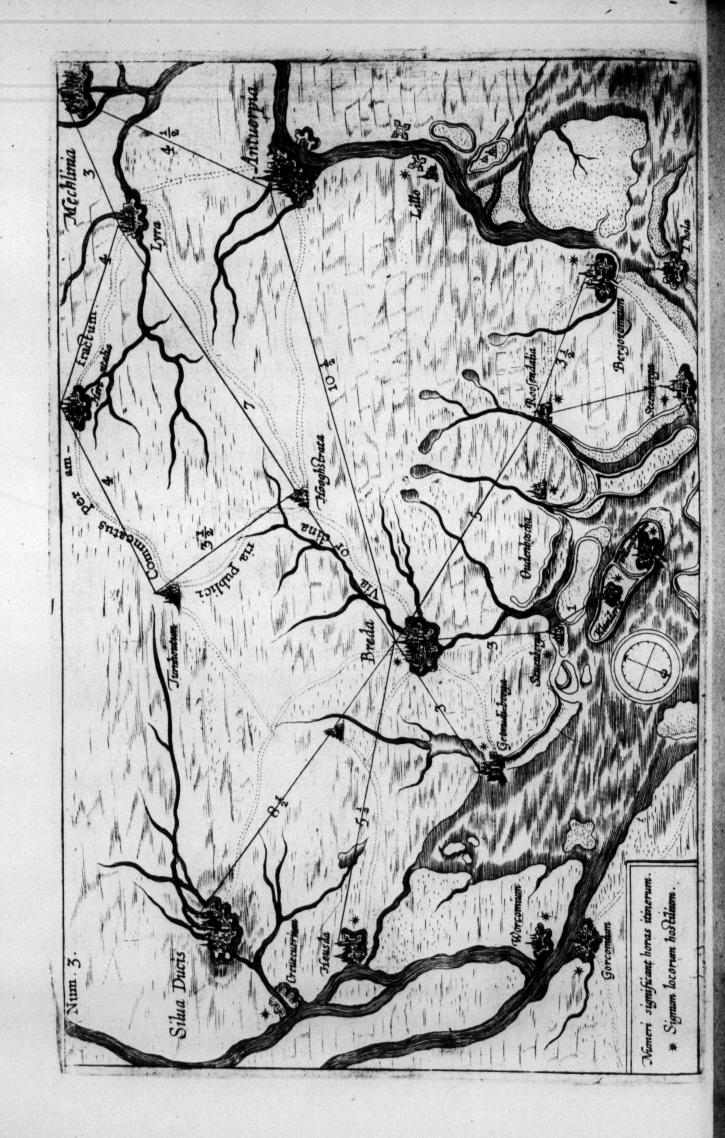
touunis

trary opinion opinion, vvhonot esteeming al thies reasones, did thertouchinge the fore thinke. beleaging of

Breda vvas to be assaulted, for that no greater blovve coulde be giuen to Graue Morish seeinge he so deerly loued that tovvne, vvhiche bieng loste, he shoulde loose muche reputation. nor was it probable that the beseedged had so ordered al there affaeyrs, that nothing shoul-

iorney. one of the master de campes vvas of acontrary





#### THE SIEDGE OF BREDA.

de by quickly wanting in so great number, be want wherof, they shoulde not by enforfed to render it up.

Hunger would opress the towne, wantinge externe helpes; and the relife of vituales being hindered, woulde foonecause pouerty and discorde amongst the cttisens and the foilders.

#### Number III.

There were sent to discouer, Franciscus Medina, Ma- The opinion theus otanus, and Don Iuan de Medises, who repor- vuent first ted that the ground was fitt, for making trinches, and for- plution of tificationes; the water of the river good, the woodes for the firmation, fueil, and faxina, the fildes and barnes fit for foradging; but they did earness li asirme, that al those thinges were to be feared, whiche were aledged by the masters de campe againste the siedge meane while, Losanus returned from the Rhene with letters of Count Hindrick; who (hauing vnderstoode whate al the masteres de cape thought conde Hina of the dificulties of takinge Breda) Proposed vnto Spinola, dique prowhate he judged meete, to be don concerninge the befeed-bejorgde reas ging of Embrikand Rhes.

That he was there present with his army, his companies somwhate increased, and preparinge abridge ouer the Rehn with barkes, with a fort Royal adioyned to the same; that for the better securitie of both it seemed vnto him that embrik might by taken, whiche beinge gotten, or grane Rheze woulde woluntarie yealde it self. But if it shoulde and Genep. not likehim, that abridge shoulde by made (for want of boathes) that then was Graue and the castels of Rauesten, and Genep, whiche also might by wel beescheeged at once. and that his excelencie shoulde ordaine that whiche he tought moste sitt, having efirste consulted with Anto-

nius

#### THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

nius Baron of Grobendunck Gouernor of the towne of Balduk aman expert in the knoledge of those places. Spinola hauinge sent backe Franciscus Medina master de campe of aspanishe regiment, with losanus, declared vnto him that hitherto he approoued of the count of bergas is aduice, so far as it concerned Graue, Rauesten, and Genep, and de manding him whate helpe needeth for that enterpreece. The count of bergus, required, that five thousand foote, and athousand horse shouled be sent te assiste him and with them and the reste of his ownearmy were sufficient for that affaire. But he aduised Spinola to remaine securelie with his army in the villadg of Gilshe, an to houlde the enemy in suspēce lest they shoulde drawe fourth some Copanies oute of Breda or other garisones to disturbe the seedge of Graue. Spinola, both glade of the consel, and releeinge vpon the ludgment of so prudent acomander, The Marques related the busines to the Infanta, hauinge sent medina, and having also called fourth Baron Antonius Grobendunk (as count bergus desired) he demanded, whate he thought of the proposed siedge of the castels of graue, ra-

adurrifed

bir Altefa.

The people necessarse

to beckager

And fought of Groben-

of vvater in Gilfen.

And the

mon of an- uesten and Genep? Hee plainly affirmed, that so many Interprises were not so easie as it was supposed; but yet that it both might and ought to be hoped for, by the Count of Bergas relation, aman most skilfull in warr, and verie conuersant in those places. Many dayes beinge spent in this doubt, the army in the villadge of Gilse, began to loose But liste flore courage, the river which is awater nere to the campe, was two miles of, the welles, whiche were few, did eyther wax dry with heat or were exhausted by ouer muche Vse, or the water beinge drawen fourth was so foule, that thirst of the it woulde not, but in a loge space of time be cleere and setsmolerable. led. Hince the empapatiece of thirst in the extreame heate led. Hince the empapatiece of thirst in the extreame heate of the yeare, compelled many to drinck vnholsome water, or to drawe it oute of ditches, or oute of the traces in

the

the ground cutt by the cart whiles, which caused disseases. Spinola informed of this discomoditie, leaste he shoulde flighly give credit to this reporte, to the ende that althinges might be the more certaine vnto him, enquireth of some of the masters de campe that were called, whether the soilders were in so great wante of water, as he was informed. They fearinge eyther to show the fault of the campe, ( because they woulde informed of please his eares) or measuringe other mens pouertie, the mueth. by there plentie, afirmed that ther foilders had water enoghe. The enformer herof beinge sent for by Marques Spinola, the Captaines being present, whi-Ist he proceedes to make goode whate he saied, John Cont of Nasaw Coronel of two german regimentes, arrived in goode time, whow havinge heard of the miserie of his owne soilders, uphelde the informer in whate he sayde. Andone of those who had denyed it, priuilie whispered in the informers eares, sayinge that he was behouldinge to him for that relation, which he him felf was afrayed to make.

Spinola havinge founde oute the trueth of the mat-digged for ter, comanded V Vells to be digged every wheare, and fearciti of voter. To are medy was founde against this evell. fortie thousand loaves of bread, wer consumed by that bad ayer in the campe of Giles.

VVithal there were at that tyme the tentes of two ces hap ned Italian companies burnt, with a sudin fire: by meanes of the quartal whiche discommodities, no wages being payed before that day, and the price of vituales being egreate, many by flight for sooke the campe.

VVhich example, Spinola fearinge leaste it shoul-soillers runde be imitated of more, sought are medy by seueritie, and

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE

and caused foure of the fugitiues that had fled; to drawe lottes which of thos foure shoulde suffer death.

In the meane while, the free voyces of manie men wereheard in the army; The time of action, was spent in consultation; the spreading and publication wherof, lost

of the Mar- bothe the soilder and his reputation.

mu-mured ques. Iy and mo-

> Conde lohn de Nafavu

fent to focor Connt de ber

Many thinges were don moste malepertlie by the eneof Spainele my, against the Kinge of Spaine, and Marques Spinola, with shame and ignominie amonghst the Holanders, there were sportes sheowed, by certaine lesters, in maner of merie enterludes, which they called the spainsh figth. There was in like maner aridiculus picture of the Kinges spread abroad amonge the comon people, sekinge Breda with alitle lanterne; Marques Spinola standing by, with both his handes scratchinge his head, hauing vnderwriten a verie spitefull and tantinge vearse. Graue Maurish seeminge to be secure in all thinges, and lyenge Idely at Hage, as it were by comptempt; is reported to haue said merilie, that it had beene beter for Spinola to have gon to Geel (where mad men are deliuered from there madnes) then to Gilsh. But thies thinges beinge slighted ouer, were forgotten, nether did they moue them to any figne of anger.

chinge the besechinge of Graue, hauing sent Ion of Medices with comaunde willeth Hinri the count of Bergus, to goe withe his army which he had at Rhene, vnto Graue, promishinge to fend him the day apointed the troupes whiche he required . where was fent presentges, brenging lie, Iohn Count of Nasaw. (who refused the gouernhim courad ment of an army, latelie offered vnto him by the coaman skilful mon wealth of Venishe) with five thousand foote and inthos quarfoure

Spinola, aprouing the counsel of the Infanta, tou-

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

foure companies of horse: and three canons with eightine boates, and other warlike engines. He comandes lohanes Conradus abermont Captaine of horse of Bal-de Valasco duke to acompanie him, by reason of his skilfulnes but herial. of the places. The next day he sendes privily hiacentus "ware. Velascus Marques of Belueder, with other ten com- detk took in panies of horse, to the number of athousand, with chard-dia said the ge, that he shoulde posess far and neere all the catel abou- Genep. te graue, and so defend the places at his pleasure, wher- His soilders in after wardes the tentes were to be placed by the voith great Count of Bergues. The Count of Bergues, goinge to obed cree. Graue, hauinge soone asaulted the Castel of mondelberge, the towne and castel of cleaues, and the towne of Genep ashe was in his Iorney, tooke it by force, and by there rinderinge placed garisones ouer itt. But the au-Ctoritie of Count Hindrik admonishinge the soilders. did so profit thos of the towne, and so terrifie the soilders from makinge piladge, that neyther was any mans name brought in question, who might be found to have taken away anie thinge by theft oute of the houses, though wel adorned, oute of whose windowes and houses, he comanded the castel to be beaten til they yealded. VVhiche thinge, when the Burgermaster of cleaues informed Graue Morish de Nasaw. didadmire, boath at so great civilitie of the foilders, and at so great vertue of the conductor, no lesh then at the integritie of another scaurus, as also the not touchinge the fruites of the trees whichemany was wondered at. He fortified on the other side of the Mosa the dorpe cauled mouck fit for prouision of vituales, and in thesame place he pitched his tentes. He pitched From thence, he goes to discouer Batimburg, and Raueste- htt quarter ne, and to deceiue the enemies, he goes with fiftine trou-Marques of pes of horse, and thre hondered shott. The Marques of Beluedere, hauinge goten agreate boo-Game greate

from the

tie greate

19

OF BREDA SIEDGE THE

tie of cattel, driveng away all whatesoeuer he sounde from Graue to Rauestene, and sending them to Balduke, caused muche terrorabroad. Hinrie of Bergues hauing diligently viewed Batenbergue and Rauestene, sent for John of Nasaw, and Conradus Aubermont to come vnto him. He sendes him Conradus with comaund, to declare vnto the Marques Spinola, that Rauesten coulde not be so Easilie conde Hin- won. as it was suposed, but if he woulde let Rauesten alone, againe to the hewoulde atempt to get grave. (if Spinola so comaunded giuing his a- him) and was in goodeh ope to attaine if. So he woulde dificulties in sende vnto him some great forces. He comaundes John of Nasaw, to pitche his tentes on the other side of the mase, not far from Graue, and that he him self woulde abide at mouck, til Spinola had declared whate his pleasure was: camp on the other side of and singnified Vnto him that he woulde in the meane time, make away ouer the mase with abridge, for passinge

the armie, and ioyning it togither if need required.

Bergues armed abrige ouer the rimer.

drik fend s

woining of

pitches his

the mafe.

Andcount

rausten.

A voonder full tempeft.

Who th: eces una aua ri tought to fall on the Excell, of Graue den drike.

Grave John de Nasauu pitcebed bis modiai place.

At that time, there fell so horible atempeste in one night, with raine, winde, lightninge and thunder, raging togither alonge time, as if the elementes were confounded, and the verie heauen it self woulde faule to the grounde. Very obscure darknes, acontinual flash of lightning fire, acontinual noise of thunderes, rayne fauleng, not by dropes, but like vnto ariuer, and violent whirle windes. Lastly all thinges were full of terror, as if it had bene the lanumy is for. ste day. That night, Hinrie Fredrik of Nasaw, had designed with his whole army to affaulte the tentes of Hinrie of Bergues notyet fortified, had not the tepest aforesaid divertedit. Thre dayes after, the soilders of Graue being comanded to goe fourth, they returned againe to ouerthrow the campe of count bergues with greater forces; but when neither the people of Graue were come in due time, and Code Hindrique was fortified and better prepared, al the concamp in aco- trouersie was ended with a litle squirmisch. Iohn of Nasaw,

as it

asit was prescribed, pitched his tentes not far from Graue, haueng possessed so goode aplace, that they were enclosed with the river of the right side, before and on the left, with abrook flowing from the river. Not with standing he made atrence before, and on ether side, in that distance, against the passage of the enemies. for the fore front of the tentes, the woodes were fit for ambuscados, next, the hills ariseng vpon the towne with agentel ascent, whiche beinge posessed be day time by acompanie of horsmen, and be night retired for feare of suddaine opression of the enemy. Hence there was. dayly ocasion giuen of smale, Skirmishes of horsmen, when in the morning, by reason of the trinches that, were set vpon by the enemie in the night oure soilders fought to beate them backe; Staken- The fratage. brook Gouernor of the towne of Graue to terrifie oures, mesof the hauing made anoice with his army approaching by night, graue vvas as though he were readie to breack in to the campe, comaundad them to found aretreate, next day after, being asked of Nasaw in discourse, wher fore he had disturbed count of his, and his soilders sleepe, withe, such a anoice of en signes? Nasav anmade answer, that he wondered more, why he came to take those citties by force of armes, the enheritance wherof he was one day by right to take posession of. To whome contrarie wise Nasaw answered, that helet pass that Inheritance for the present (Because it was incertaine) but with all à spired after his owne gouerment of graue. VV hich the gouernor hearinge, saied. Ireturnehome; And hauinge sayed this departed, and presently began to shut into the tentes of Nassaw, as to exact punishment for his ambition.

After this', Aubermontius went from Hinrie of Ber-The Marques gues to Gils; whose answer beinge heard, Spinola won-of the distillates of Grand dered why bergus by his consel objected so many difficul- Hindrik ties, (wherof he professed him self to by the chife man.) uesting ra-

C iij

#### THE SIEDGE OF BREDA. 22

But yet because he reuoked that which was proposed by him, touching rauestin, for feare of the euent, and desired togoe to Graue (if he shoulde be comanded (he shoulde do the same of his owne head and therupon goe on spidilie. VVith thies comaundes he sent back againe Franciscus Medina with Auber montius to Hinrie of Berguis. In the meane while he him felf doth fortifie Giles with twelf redufortified tes, built about on ouerie side, least the enemy by that way, shoulde sodainely break foorth vnto the campe.

The quarter of Gib was forified reduties.

Thos of Breda being decepreisimption turned to bring ther monables.

They of Breda perceiuinge this, supposing the purpose ined in there of beseedging the towne, was altered by us, comanded all the househould stuff. which they had transported into the townes adioyninge for feare of fiedge, as being now oute of feare of warr, to by recaried by boates. Neither did they prouide for vituales for aine löger time, but supposing they should hauchad prouision enogh, of that which they had got for winter, permitted thos hondered oxen whiche were latelie caried into the towne, to be broght back againe, and alfotwo shippes loaden with cheese refusing for to buy it. furthermor all the boores and therwives and children, who had before flyen into the towne, and whome as mise and deuoorers of corne, they comanded to goe fourth to get victuales (if any fidge had hapened) ined manies they received agains thos that were retired from the filvoluch vous des which oure soilders spoiled, with nolitle loshe of vi-

They receviduales.

shortenthere Etuales, as men given wholy to there belli. Furthermore it hapened by that pitching of tentes by Marques Spinola, that neyther Graue morish coulde vnderstand whate we seriousely entended, nor yet whate we fayned: to wit, whether we were fullieresolued, to set vpon Graue, or Breda, or vpon both togither, or on any other cittie: and therefore was divers waies so troubled aboute the matter ( not daringe eyther to draw any garison fourth of anie one cittie to socor another; neyter there

vvere sufficient forces to socor both.) He also feared not Herventing to be able to furnish them in due time of suche proui- 10 his brooktions befitteng. At lenght departinge fourth of Hage, his garden of recreation, vnto Hinrie Fredrick broother of ufonifica Nasaw, vnto the campes of nemegam, he comaunded bomb. 1. artillerie, and many engines and furniture of warr, to by carried into Bomble, and the places adjoyninge to Baldu- Benefit found ke, to be fortified. And although the administration of ing. warr seemed to many, that it woulde by in vaine to delay it, aine longer, notwithstandinge wee optained by that delay, that ther remained no tyme fit for the enemie; when the fall of the leaf aproched, the best time of removuenge to what soeuer place, and ours byenge now ready for wha. te ocasion soeuer

The reporte of the preparation (wherwith we seemed Duk de Bulto be willing to set vpon graue) being diuulged among of breda to athe people, Duck de bullon Frenceman, whow tought fine of g.n. that the warr which he expected at Breda, was transpor- ". ted to Graue, going thither to try his fortune, and at his returning againe to Breda, he foundeall the circuites of The lafte in the towne shut vp by oures. Hinrie of Bergues, knowen-formasiones ge the situation and condition of Graue, having also vn- Hindrik he found it far derstood the opinion of the Inhabitance did contrarie contrarie wife perceiue all thinges, and releying vpon fom mens iudgmentes, perswaded Spinola. He perceiued well that hardly in thre monthes space the matter coulde by executed. And in the meane while by reason of the vallies whiche were aboute the towne, wherin the tentes were te bepitched, that he shoulde be, assuredly remooued by the winter wateres. The contrimen, and others that kneow the nature of the place afirmed, that the spring beinge paste, it was to be assaulted, hopinge that at the end of summer it woulde be gotten: for after the faule of the leafe, al the places were ouerflowen, and became inaccessibile. the Marques Aboute

Aboute that tyme there fitly ariued Don Francisco de Medina, and monse de Aubermont, sent by Spinola, whow brought comand to count Bergues for the beseeging of Graue, as he had bene charged. Spinola much wondered at the dispaired hope of winenge Raueste when he tought him self to be sure of tacking its. Not witstanding if that could not be broght to pass, he comanded him to go oute of hand to Graue. Counte Bergues being oute of hope of subduenge Graue, toulde both them that were sent vnto him, that he was out of hope at that tyme of geting of its but hoped that he should in ashort space get the casted of

He affirmed so those that brught the order, that not hing coulde be executed touching grave,

They anfwvered count Hindrick.

Genep, if Spinola permitted, which beinge won, he might casily at an other tyme get Graue. They being amased, demaunded whate at laste woulde be the conclusion? That he coulde not vnderstand, whow Graue so litle distant shoule be now made so stronge that in his opinion it coulde not be taken, in wich there was neyther garison, nor prouision, nor coulde be abetter season? he praied him in Spinola, is name not to loose courage, and hope of the victorie of owne towne, who with all had proposed the wineng of so many other. Herunto the count replyed many wayes, that thre whole wikes were almoste nowe paste; in which the whole affaire ought to have bene dispatched in the bigineng. In the meane while the enemy fortified his Army with frence and Inglish at nemegam, nor was he farr off. if Spinola would fend parte of his army that he was pleased to aproach neerer, he woulde try his fortune. Touching this there were many discourses, wher fore Don Francisco Aubermont who was sent tought it better, not to answer againe butt by letteres, they carrie letters from him to Spinola, wherof this was the contentes. That it was manifest with whate fidelitie and care he had vndergon the affaires that were committed vnto him, seeinge for that onelie respect he had brought under his

Hegaue then letters to the Marque.

fubic-

subjection the castel of mondelberge, the castel and towne of cleaues, as also Genep, by which meanes he coulde the better entertaine his army. It is true he confeseth to be the auctor of that interprice, but vnder Spinolais corcesion, whome he perceived to be diversly troubled, and to doubt of Breda. That he beleeued, those thinges whiche he proposed coulde be effected, but by the faulseraporte of two men, to whome he had ouermuche trusted at the firste, more then him selfe had proued by experience it is not an vnusual matter, for thinges that were hearde to be related of the behoulders as thinges that were sene, often times greate and prudent captaines were often times so deceived.

He further afirmed that the same siedge aboute that time, coulde in no wise be set, for, that he perceiueth that many sodaine thinges, woulde happen otherwise, then he imagined, yet that he would acomplish whate was commanded, and refute no danger, so that Spinola would comand the same by his letters, and with the same, excuse him to the Kinge, if the affaire shoulde faull oute infortunatlie; as hehim self had nowe pre-

laged.

Spinola hauenge received thies letters, without allho- vvale he repe of geting Graue settinge his minde wholie uppon the chinge she siege of Breda, hauinge called backe Count Nasaw, and of Breda. the Marques of Belueder, with ther armies, and with troupes of other regimentes, wherof parte was at Breda. He co- Count Hins maunded Hinrie of bergus not to tempt the castel of Ge- se to be viginep, and to take heede of the enemy neere at hande (and to kovello the prouide for the adioyning townes of gilders, and not to sidenes. remooue, vnlesh the enemy did remooue, and they remoouinge to pursue them step by step. He sent from his campe Francis of Medina, vnto the Infanta, who should againe propose vnto hir, the former purpose of beseginge Breda.

she mindfull of the former difficulties, whiche had before bene aleaged to hir, doutful whate she was todo, yet giues hir consent, confidinge in the valor and happines of

Spinola.

Bergues obeinge the orderes of Spinola, varilie with drewe him self from the enemy beinge nere att hand, that Maurish hauinge displaied his collors with an army of twetie thousand; aduentured to assaulte his army whiche were foure thousand foote and athousand eighte hondered hortroops vigi. se (Count John of Nasawe least that his troupes shoulde be taken and ouerthrowen by his enemies army, which then did compass him rounde aboute, deuided his army into three squadrons as it were to give battel.

An wholemonth was now spent in doutinge, and delaienge, so many melsengeres beinge sent to and fro, to no

purpole.

Many publickly detractinge Spinola, did not stik to say that this warlike interprise, was verical handled of him: and of the Marthat the consultes were fitt to be treated in court, and the executiones in the filde. Some otheres amongste there cuppes didrecount Spinolas, ignominious repulsh from Bergenopsome . ( And inderision did paint fourth Spinola, pullinge downe Maurish from the table. others did call in doubt the loyaltie of counde Hinrie of bergues.

> Lastly some sayed, that they should be forced to retire, hauinge nowe omitted to manie goode oportunities, by there dayly lingering. Spinola begon no trence nor batteri nor comanded any proclamation to be made, which at the pitchingeof acampe are wonte to by. thinkinge he might say to him self as cecar did in passinge the riuer of rubicon, that yet wee may rerurne againe, and so confuted al the speches of his calomniators by his valiant actes, And least that the fidelitie of Count Hin-

marched woith his

Some wwith liele respect

murmured

ric

rie of bergues, or his renoome, shoulde any way be empaired, he tought to remit to hir Altesa the declaration of the letters, of which he comanded acopie to be drawen in presence of two witnesses, and tought it expedient that acopie of them shuolde be published judgeing that by no truer testimony, then that of the Counte of bergas owne writinge, both of them coulde be purged he comanded muster to be paste of Muster uvas the army, before any wages were payed, ( which be patt of stile, he kept almoste duringe all the time of the siege) least it shoulde be anie gaine to others, and discomodious to his maiestie, and a fauls number be presented, hauinge sent count of henin master de campe of Valones to the Infanta, he causeth neow Neovue his troupes to by gathered to the number of fix thou-railt referred sandfoure hondred Valons, wepones to be bought, of conde his and the reste of warlik furniture to be in areadines, and the ould soilders to be taken out of the garisons, appointing neowe soilders to be sent in there places.

After wardes al hope of returninge home beinge taken away, resoluing upon no other course, he concludes to goe to Breda.

The 28. of August he sendes a fore Francisco de Medina, with ten companies of horse, and to the number of foure thousand footmen (apointing the Spanards in the vane- often Megard, and to march on til the dorpe of Genekin, the ne- the dorpe of rest vilage to Breda, giumge him his instructions for that G.mp. night. to whiche were adjoyned the Irish regiment of Earle of tiron.

Paulus Balionius master de camp of an Italian regiment at that time taketh vnto his possession derheid (a vilage lienge beyonde the towne against Genep) on the other Paulo Ballon side furnished both with his owne, and a scots regiment tentes in der Dij

coveres Brida woss baseagered of a udiam.

bigon.

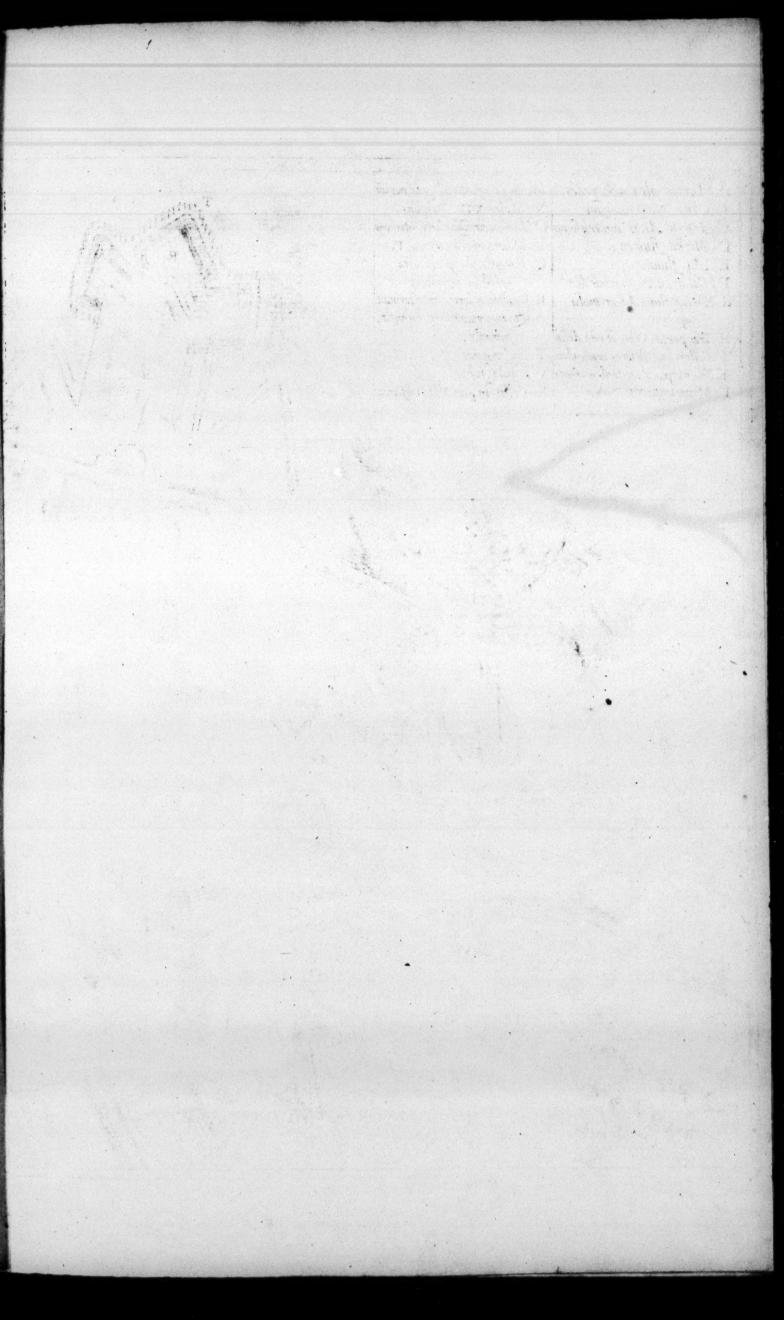
of the count of arguiel in the vane garde with fourtine companies, and of divers nasiones were gathered agoode troup of horse acompanied with certaine pices of Artilerie. Thus two sides of the towne verie necessarie for the siedge were both taken in one night. the people of Breda, and the inhabitance faw us there, before they had any notice of us. which when they vnderstood (oure iourney squirmishes being finished be breake of day) they of Breda withe seauen canons, shott al day longe, and defended the houses belonginge to the suburbs, and next adioyninge Breda with supplies they sent oute; the contrimen fleda way, the foilders made smale skirmishes, with little loss on ether side; vnlesh those of Breda ment to make them selues to be laughed at. who shot so right that they killed amiller of ther owne neer the towne, and compelled the captaine of thereowne korsmen there watchinge, to forsake, his standinge place, and to approache neerer the towne, for feare of danger.

# Number IV.

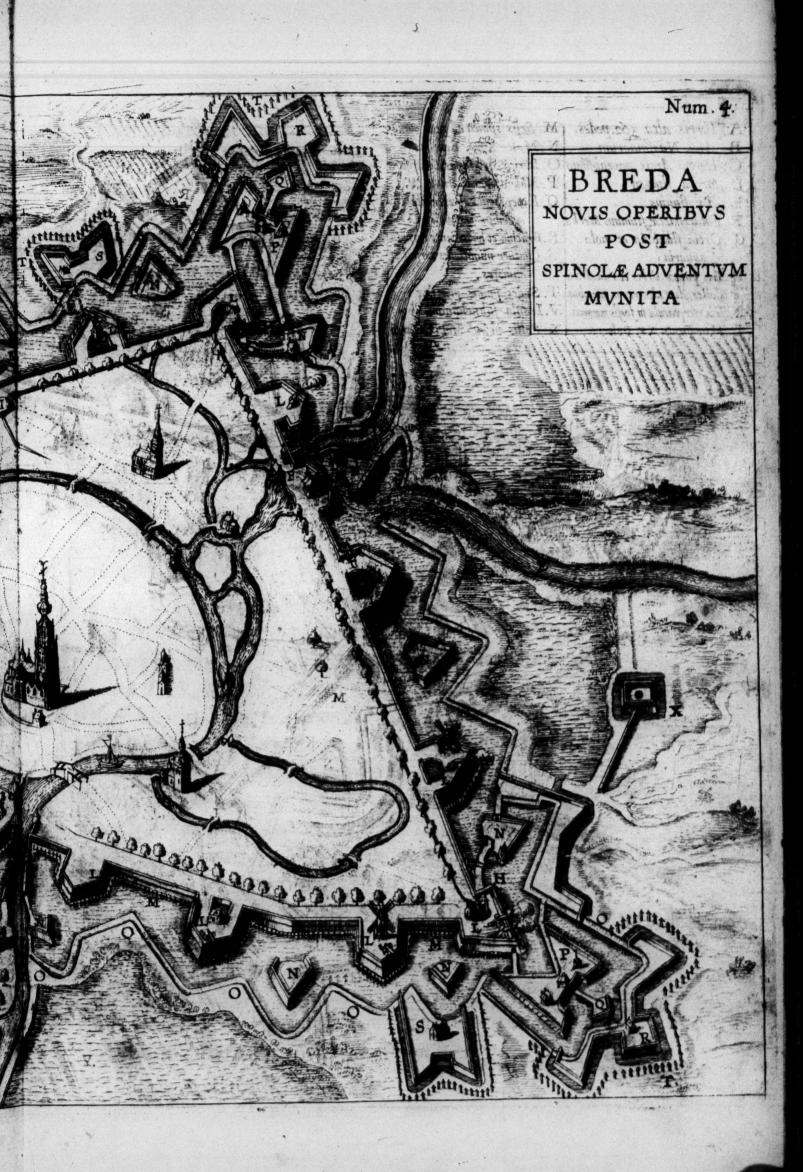
The Marfrom the souvre of geinck choi-Jarre places to pitch his campe. Fortificia nons begot in

> Others begon in Derheyden.

Spinola early in the morninge, remoues from Gils ques arineng with the rest of his armie, and beinge come to Genepaboute noone; ascending first up uppon the top of the fed the nices- churche, discouered from on high afit place for the campe. Medina set upon alitle brooke (in which amillwas turned, whicheground barke.) Hauingefirste comanded to entrinch them selues, and after wardes gaue order to make aforte, and thre redutes, withe other shelters for the shott. he keepes also abridge, whiche lyes upon Merka, not far from the church ofgeink. He sendes Iohn of medices to terheyden to choose aplace fitt to pitche the campe. He declares that all the fluces are to be taken, with which







which the water of the meddow ar eyther retained or flid into Merka; also agreat hill, whiche they call the conniburies, upon this firste day of the siege Paulus Ballonius Ballonius tooke with cock boates, twelfshippes going to Breda, loa-tooke 100 lf barreks of the den with much provision and houshould stuff, which ligh-enuncia tinge on at vn wares he seased on them; as asure foretellinge of victorie, when the bootie of so many shipes, gaue figne of recoveringe that cittie, which in former time with aconterfet loadinge, was taken from the Kinge by fraude.

The boatmen getting upon the bank on the other fide, fled a way before oure men coulde take them: the bootie

being left to the soilders and the sayleres.

That day the people of Breda, defended by force and armes, the houses of the suburbes of the villadge of Genik but in the night time they were fet on fire, to the number of thiertie, being all forsaken and quite spoiled. The next day Artsenius Captaine of the townes men garded with eight companies of burgers, cut downe the wood of Graue Morish: (called Bel kromboske) which was vnder the wal- The wood was unti. les, least oures lying hid in the woold, shoulde watch oportunitie at vnawares, to take the fortes nere the castel. That wood was set to open Sale:

The dayes en suing, certaine litle skrimishes were made, the people of Breda breaking foorth on every side, and Certaine houses where they endeuored to burne certaine barnes and villadges, burns. belonging to the suburbs. All the houses of the townes- The corne men were visited by publique auctoritie, and the quantitie of corne was registred, and related to Graue Morish, that he might vnderstand it. Amill whiche stoode in the way to hage, beinge puld apices, called cecars mill, he caused to fications we be broght backe into the cittie, and the hill wheron the readiogned. mill stoode, to be fortified, in like manet foure litle horned fortes, for the defence of the foure bulwarkes, whiche did uphould the walles of the towne. Breda fortified with

D iij

fo many fondry woorkes, we have thought good to repre-

sent in this stampe.

The houses next adicyming to the

After this, many houses of the people of hag, were burnt by those of Breda. two viladges Genik and haide burned. lyinge in the way, were fortified by oure soilders. In The Marques the towne) to be fortifed. Teterin fel into Baron de

tooke tof fion of Teterni and Hage. One of the quarters TURS COM mitted to the charge of Baron de Bal other to sount I fen\_ baerge. 1 be forme of the fortsfi-

CALLONS.

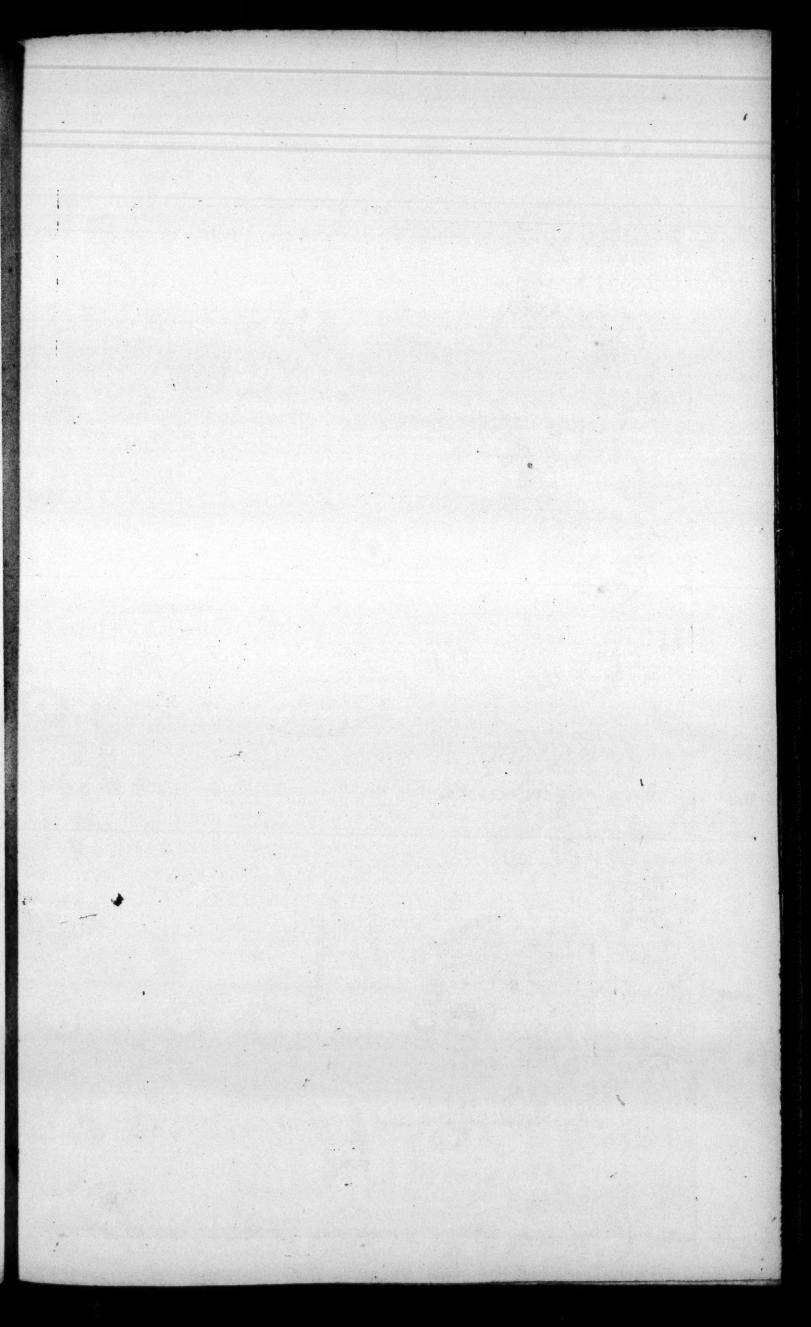
feowe dayes after Spinola commandes Teterin and Hag (villadges one ouer againste another, on bothe sides of Balonson master de campe of the Burgonnons- Hage fel vnto conde Isimburk cornel of the germans; euerie one had his owne companies committed to him, with troupes of other nasions. and the horimen necessarie for Baron de Bal them. after this maner were the firste deuisions made of each quarter, exept Genik, were entrenched withe awall of earth and aditch. The wall was eight foote and greatnes high, a leaven foote broade, with abank of three foote for the commodietie of the smale shott. hauinge digged on the outside aditch of seauen foote deepe, the bottom wherof was contracted into foure foote broade and the vpermoste parte into ten foote. The villadge of der heyde, that so it might extend the further, was diuided with doble fortificationes, vnder the chardge of ballon; The hill called the conniburrowes; he him felf Abrily view kept for adefence. Not far from that hill he built abridge vpon merka planted withe boates, and plankes to supporte the pasadge. the boates were fastned with ancors, both before and behind least they shoulde be mooued by the waves.

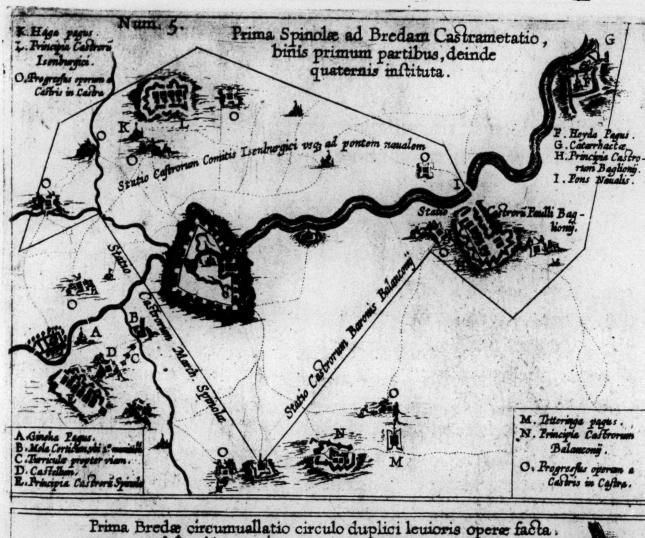
made upon sheriur of

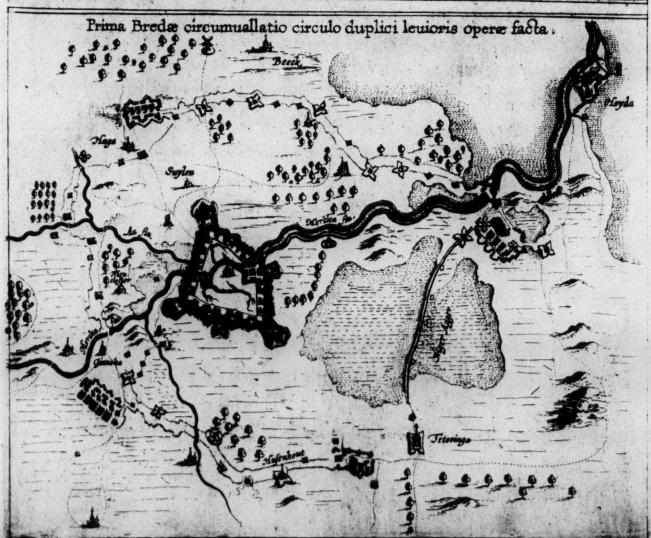
> Fortes of turff were built on both sides of the bridge, haulse moones were made for defence. Beames were layed by line measured to the height of the riuer, driuen into the ground both beneath and aboue the bridge, that no ship nor boath may pass. The boates of burthen lately taken, were tyed with

The rivershus voub Roccados, 10 bunder the passige, or naugation

anchors;







SIEDGE OF THE BREDA anchors; least the enemy on anie side shoulde endeuour by force to pass the river. Charlos roma Sardgent mayor How the of Marques de campolatar master de camp of an Italian by un vom regiment, incloseth with certain forces and defences to duided rethe utmost parte of the villadge of Derhaide (where there Roma the are greater fluces of water and chanels.) part thereof.

## Number V.

Atlast the besedging of the towne, began to be laied on foure sides, with alitletrench of earth, conducted alonge from villadge to villadge, from one redute to another, withe other great fortes set betwen them, distant foure hondereth or six hondereth pases, neere and further, as the nature of the fituation and way required, whiche locked up, all there irruptions were let and hindered, and all our peopel went freely withoute danger from one quarter to another. From Genik towardes hage, came Marques campolatarius, towardes teteringen Iohn count of Nasaw aduanced his workes. Spinolas quarter extended with atrence of seauen thousand paces; but broken in the midle, be- The dispose. cause the chiefe standing place; of the horsmen were at flance of there backs next adioyning towardes the towne were fou- earch quarre regimentes of spanardes, of Don Francisco de Medina of Don Iohn claro de Gusman, don Iuan ninno de touara and of diego luis de oliuero, and the Irish regiment of the Earle of tiron. Ballonco is quarter reachedeight thousand fiue hondred paces. Balincons were encompassed, partly with atrence of three thousand two hondered pacer and The circuit parte in the black dike (as they call it) was also two thou-fortifications. send foure hondered paces longe. Isimburques were inclosed with acontinuated trence, of nine thousand fine honde-

hondered paces. So that the outmoste circle of this sirste trince, was thirtie thousand six hodered paces. The inward trince next the towne was deuided almoste into two hondered paces; which was the distance from one quarter to another, and conteined in compassalmost siue houres iorney eyther trence was but siue foote high, in the ditch seauen foote broade, Depe in the ditch six foote, the parapet was foure foote high, and the inward banket deuided into thre stepes for the shot to ascend, and decend, for there better comoditie to sight and in ech banket of the said three one foote and haulse broad to both trinches seauentie redutes and fortes were built or errected, in which the soilders were set in siege like order, company be com-

The reason why so dis-

pany and forte by forte. in ther due distance.

Spinola by litle and litle, compassed the towne round aboute with foure campes on the other side so; that these lesser being altogither in compassed with greater; stood in steed of litle castels and forts. which thing he principalli ordained, that both he might perfect sogreate awork withe the labor of afeow soilders, and that oure defences might be defenciue against great sallies and assaultes out of the towne; which had they bene deuided into many partes; without dout being exposed to the iniurie and peril of the enemy; they had finished the workes nothing the fooner. which maner of intrincheng; although. it gaue respit to the adioyning boores to bringe corne and cattelin to the towne wherwith being besieged, they might afterwardes in dure hunger so muche the longer, yet wer we of necessitie so to do, for the causes which we spoke of, the prudent consel of the master de campe Don Iuan de medicis touching thies affaires was of no smale emportance to the Marques. The besieged perceiumg this, set on fire the rest of the buildinges belonging to the suburbs on euery side, lest they should be left fitt for us for the wourking of treacheries.

cheries, or be alet vnto the for there shooting it being generalli obserued, that there were burnt to the number of foure hondered and fortie houses.

The 16. of Sept. 1624 Iustinus de Nasaw Gouernor of Bre-lustimus de Nasaw Gouernor of Bre-lustimus de Nasaw Gouernor of Bre-lustimus de Nasaw Gouernor of Breila com Gouernor of Breila com ders, and other Captaines resolued to make a salli oute of wind a ogreat the towne of Breila (which e was the greatest he made dute the quarter ring the siege consisting of all choice men, and of greatho-que.

pes and expectation, all which he appointed under the last made command and conduct of the Captaine of the garde of by the enemits out of Breila.

Graue Morish, aman of great valor and presumtion.

This Captaine, at the very breake of day, issued fourth of Breda, with intent to hinder the beginning of the fortisi-Barrishad cacions of the quarter of the Earle of Isimburque, wherof the volume. Captaine Barriirishman one of the Earle of tirones regiment. by his turne had chardge of the watche, close to the

enemie in open fielde.

The dutch Captaine, issuing oute so earlie'in the morning, thought verely to defeate the Irish by fetting on The enemy them as they were asleepe, at vnawares, and vnprouided: red by asinbut it was the will of God, before he came to the place, of saine Barri. his pretended execution, the faitfull and vigilant Captaine Barri, discouered ther coming by asintinel, which he had prudentlie placed on a high three, to looke aboute on euery side, who espeing them coming, presently called to his Captaine, aduertifing him that the filde was full of the enemie, and began to frame asquadron of there pikes . Ca-captains praine Barriwith great expedition, prepared him self, and Burri prepared him self, and realimfelf dreow on towardes the enemie, begining to order, and to for the fight deuide his shot into troupes to inconter them, giving his expedition. officers and soilders the instructiones necessarie, for the fight, animating them, and presenting first of all his owne The voler person, wherupon they al resolued with greate valor and and resolution of the mangnanimitie, eyther there to die, or to get the victorie. folders.

Then

E

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA Then began that bloody skirmish on both sides, which

s kirmish betowat the enemy and the Irish.

In the vohi. che the Capsain of Grawwere flayme.

The enemy wwas forced to retire.

The victorie vuon be the prouidence ef che almightie.

lasted for the space of three houres, knowen and notorius to the whole armie, in which rare act and braue encounter, the Irish manifested the valor expected of them slaying the Captaine of the garde of Graue Morish, with an enginer, togither with many other braue gallantes and valiant soilme Manrish ders, cleaning a sunder and cutting off theire pikes, with maine others his braue, experiméted and coragious shot; so that at léght the furious enemy was constrained to retire, with great grife and no redress, other then rufully behoulding the field full of dutch, frenche, and German blood. And which is particularly to be noted, and to be wholy afferibed to the prouidence and goodnes of almighty God, that wheras thos who, issued oute of the cittie were of so great number as asoresaied, and Captaine Barri with his companies, and the short of Captaine dalahoid, and Captaine morri, his contrimen and appointed comarads, to joyne and affifte with their forces in all occasiones against the enemy, being in all not aboue three hodred, not as much as one man were killed, nor but two or three but flightly hurte: Although during those two or three houres space the bulletes flew aboute their eares, as thick as hayle, and in open filde wit-

The skirmish for the [pace sf three houte any shelter or defence.

Captain de lahoid and Captaine morrisp:dilie framed their pikes.

Toreceine require.
The refoluboid and morri togisher would their foil ders.

Captaine delahoid and Captaine morri seeing that Captaine Barri began the skirmish a distance of, towardes the enemy, where his appointed place happned to be that day, asquadrou of on the watch with his companie, presently delahoid, and morri with greare speede, framed a squadron of the pikes of the saied three companies, with are solute, and ma-Captain Bar-ri if need did gnanimous minde to receive Captaine Barri and his shott, vnder the shelter of their pikes, if neede did require, and sion of Cap- fall togither with their full force on the enemy, being prepared, and ready for that purpose, with final resolution to liue and dye en defence of that place, wherunto their soilders codescéded with aresolute minde and great courage.

The

The valerouse, and prudent Earle of Isimburque uppon count 1sin. the firste aduice of Captaine Barri, touching the quantitie delbs inand presumtion of the enemy, drew on vnto the field, and fauerie into with great expedition brauelie ordered, and deuided his al- don't with main, and vallon Infanterie, into two squadrons, in forme detion with intenofbroad front with amostualerous determintion to inco-tito gine unter and giue battel to the enemy if need did require. And prudentlie preuenting that if by chance the Irish shoulde happen to be dispearled, to receive them in the midest of his two squadrones, and order them aneow and fall with

the full force of all on the presumed enemy.

This noble prudent and mangnanimouse Prince of Isim- captains burque with aforecast and cossiderate resolution comaun-priston and ded Capt. preston and Capt. gerat which cwere of two Irish rat drevo in copanies to fall on towardes the enemy to defende apassad- on my. ge wher he spied soccor comming from the enemy, to thos that were recomended to the chardge of the Capt. of the garde of the Prince of Orenge and Capt. presto spienge the captains approchingeneer, with great expedition ordered his men, the entry and fell on the enemy, and bego to skirmish, and like abra-corage and ue coductor, deuided his shottgiung the the necessarie in-did in con. structiones to fight, animating them during the skirmish triben. which did continue almost thre houres that at lenght by and like alra his braue conduction, valorand resolut determination of realing and his soilders the enemy of force were constrained to retire, the me flatte with the loss of many of theires, not able to preuent any kin- fish. de of redress. which to Iustinus de Nasaw then Gouernor of Breda was no smale greef so that this greatest sallie that ca-put to finhe me out of Breda sence the first day till the last were defeated studies Naby onely the ualor and braue condution of the five Irish no make sife companies before spoken of, next under godes diuine assi-Stace, which the whole leager admiring. woundered much The extraor. of the victorie considering the great multitude of the ene-dinarie care my against so feow of oures.

The prudet care and great vigilance of the sarget mayor or of source Gomar de furdi of the regimet of coude Isimburque, as also and of duke

the de burnand.

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 36 the Sargent Maior of the Duke de Burnauill truly deser-

ued praise and renoome for ther continual and extraordinarie care and vigilance, day and night, which was of notable emportance for many respectes, which here is needles to relate, but onely to remember the obligationes his maiestie oweth them for their prudence, fidelitie, great extraordinarie care, and vigilance, and prudent carriage, day

and night with great punctualitie.

The conflant E le valor and fidelitie of the trish lick Masefis.

wbich to

and others .

manifeltly knovven.

as Breda.

Excellent, moste renoomed, and victorious Prince, many are the reasones which constrained me to relate and maso his Caebo- ke knowen in generall the incorrupted and constant Zele, approoued valor, and vndeniable fidelitie of the Irish nation to his Catholicke Maiestie. VV herof their many forepassed rare actes made notorious their loue, and approued loyaltie in all occasiones; which to his maiestie, togither the Marque's with your excellencic and others his faithfull ministers, is his Maiessis dayly remembred. For which I do not dout, but ther fidelitie and faithfull seruice is, and shall euer be correspondent to the expectations of your excellencie, wherof there have and specially been many trialls, and speciallie now of late in the leager of Breda; that wheras many of all nationes there assisting, diddayly run away, ey, and many to the enemy, but none of this nation, which to many is well knowen. And be dayly experience we found that as many of them as did An emident serue on our cotrary side, daylie came to our campe, which affection and not onely in this, but in all other semblable occasiones

proof of the fidelitie of she trish to his Catholic lick Maiestie, in testimonie wherof your excellencie can

beare witnes. Also in another skirmis which the saiedCaptaine Barri rounce- had with the enemy, the first of Ianuarij 1625. Issuing out and the one- of the citti of Breda, to discouer the intrie of his quarter, he fell uppon them, and with so resolut and vndanted courage, that first he broke them, and next forced them to retire following,

they made notorious their inclined affection to his Catho-

following them even to the verie ditches of the towne till The enemy they caste them selves into the water to save their lives to retire and where they were rescued by the artillerie of Breda; Barri fame of them prijonot withstanding bringing back with hem certene priso-

ners, as atrue testimony of his victorie.

After this by certayne order sent by the Marques Spino- captain la to Count Isenbourge, the sirst of February 1625. this with the in-Cap. Barri, with a hundred of the choisest souldiours vn- giner kooke te der his charge, was commanded to goe with the expert dam. engenier Cooke, to breake vpa certaine dam of the enimie, wherewith they pretended to succourthe citty of Breda, and to drowne all that quarter of the armie, but gods diuine grace assisting ours, the dam by the force of the high tide, and blustering wind, breakes of its owne accord, iust as Barri came with his companie, to the place to execute his purpose, so that with much adoe, they escaped the danger of that furious flood, by their swift runing Cooke the ingenier being in greate danger of drowning, whose life was saued by the assistance of the pikes; that dam seruing the enimie to noe purpose, but to put them to innumerable and extraordinary charges.

And whereas during the whole siege, there werean incredible number of forts; bulwarks and redouts, errected by the most prudent Marques for the defence of the armie, against the enimi, and yet amongest them all, but one fort royall alone, placed within a canons shot of the citti, this fort of soe greate importance with all the artillerie, and a munision belonging there to, was committed onely to the faithfull keeping and care of Cap. Barri, who vntill that time had for foure monnethes togither, serued before Bredain the openfield, euen vntill the month of march without any kind of defence or forte, euident arguments both of his valouer and fidelitie, as also of the honnor don

E iii

him and greate confidence reposed in him.

All

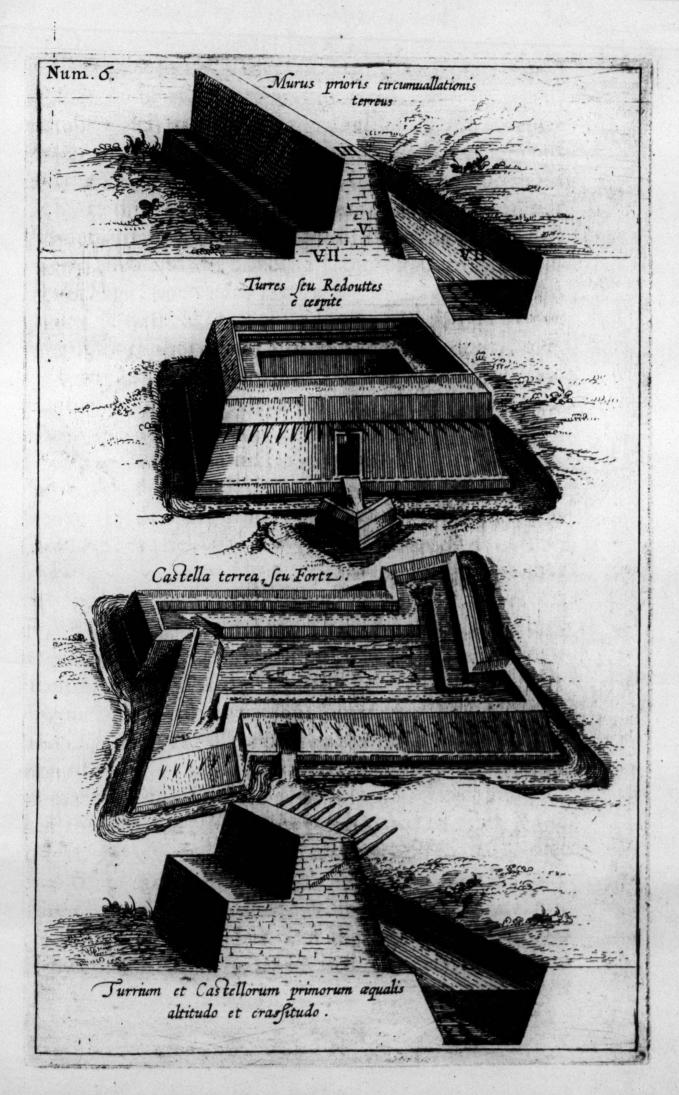
All which, both the Marques him self, and the Count of Isenbourg, haue testified, and confirmed vnder their pu-

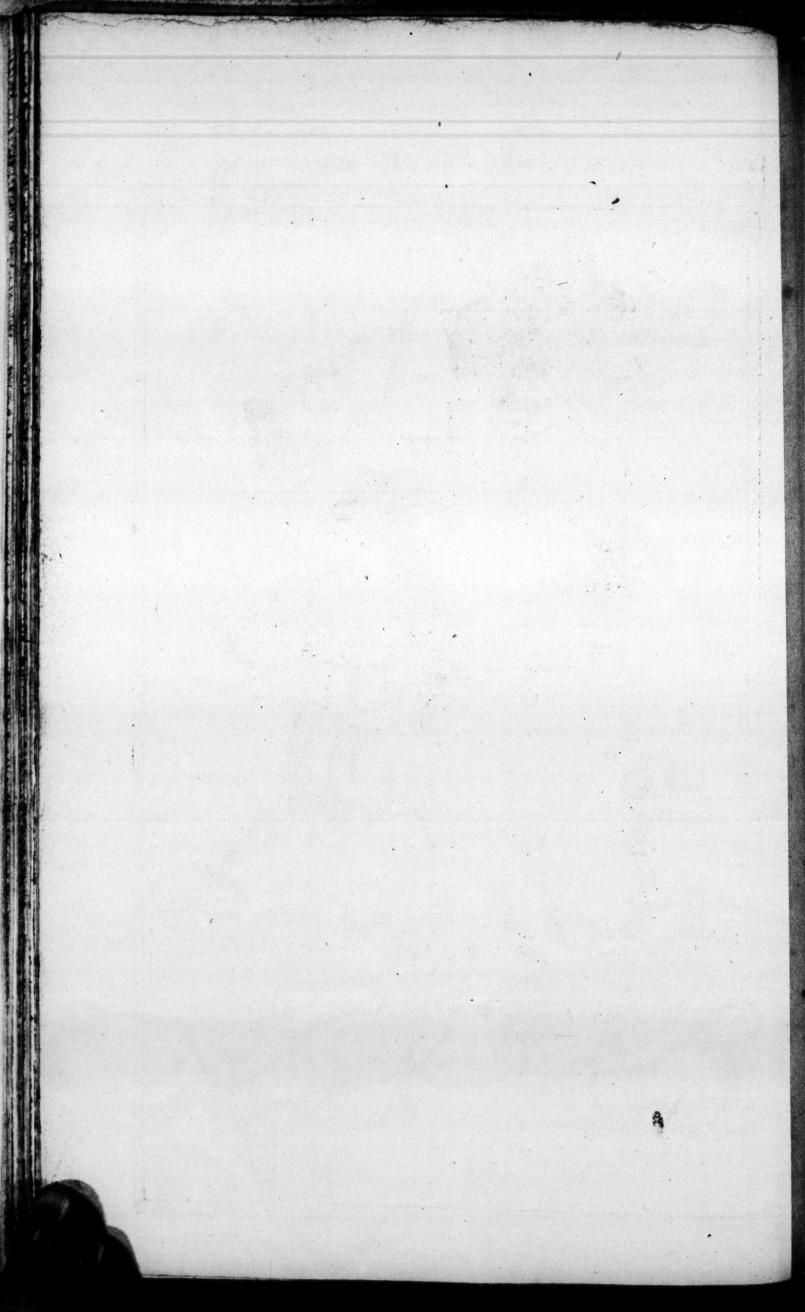
blickhands and seals, to his eternall praise.

And were not that the great fallie, whiche issued oute of Breda the 16. of September into count Isinburques quarter were not beaten back by the Irish, it woulde be hard for oure wourkes to goe forward if such fallies should beset us on euerie syde, and so continue. whiche iruptiones if they had made continually. oute of fundry partes oures being weakned in the biginning, for ther feones, and burthen of ther labor, and not being beaten back as they were, it had bene apaincfull thing, at the felf la me time both to fortifie and defend them selues. But trough that respite whiche they gave us trough the great losh they received, truly if thies sallies should continue anietime, it were hard for ours to fortifie them selues. So that after this at leasure, we made up both the trinches of all the siege, and wer by litle and litle finished. Redutes and fortes were built in the forme wherof we reprefent in the precedent page.

## Number VI.

The redutes were fiftie foote long, with aparapet ditche and palissada of wood. Thies redutes were made of gree-The forme of ne turffe, with foure angles on the outside, or in square the realouts. maner, and thirtie five foote broad, ther flank ahondered foote, and within eightie. The outewarde height of thies is thirtine foote, was equall to ether of the other fortes, alike in thicknes fiftin foote, the ditch was made equal to both of them, with walles not straight, but leyeng inwards eight foote high, and twelffoote broade





to ech of thies at ther intrie was made a haulf moone, and for ther better securitie they entred into thies fortes vppon aplank whiche at ther wil may be taken, and fet at any time, the which was layed on the ditch of the intrie of thes fortes. within were upright walls of eight foote high, uppon the which was abanket of five foote broad five foote high, to diuert the enemies balles, and to defend our shouters. Besides thes so many fortes, atrince was cast up two thousand five hondred foote longe, from the village of hage, euen vnto the bridge, by which Hage was and of the ioyned to derheid, fiue and twentie foote broad below, twentie foote aboue, and six foote high; The ground wherof being at the first verie soft, because it could not support the waight of wagones and horses, being paued with plankes, serued also to beare the canons.

The engineres and such as were skilfull of the places, af-The cause vubere fore firmed that this dike was to be planted in this place, becau-the dike work fe the grounde in the winter being low and soft did so ouerflow with the fieldes that were wet of there owne nature, and with the ouerflowing wateres of the river merka, that the enemy might sayle this way, and woulde haue their prouision brought with boates into the cittie. but be meanes of this dike the passage was shutt and all soccor kept from them. VVhileste all thes thinges were thus ordered, Spinola went fourth euery day, comanding the Coroneles The discount and Captaines, to call the ouerfeers of the wourkmen: and and care inas nothing is to much hastned to alonginge minde, so he the vuonrek. comanded, that the vnwearied should succede and succor the wearied, so that they ceased not to labor in the night. By which diligence it was brought to passe, that two trinches of so great height, so many redutes so many fortes were almost finished within seauintine dayes, nor yet but with feow soilders. But the great assemblie of the fleower of nobilitie, being incited on euery side to learn

militarie

militarie disipline, and the example of many princes, were agreat prouocation to expedition, who among the comon forte being mooued with the greatnes of this warr, put them selues to task and cut thurses of earth, and carried fagotes with ther owne handes. further more the extraordinarie profit of this labor, turned principallie to ease the necessitie of the soilders, with whiche the army was kept least it shoulde deboard. for when as wages were seldom paied, and thos also but haulf payes, and the dearth of corne being great, the price of the labor was daylie paied to the foilders (who fets his labor to fale) by fole example.

for the necefficies of the Souldion's.

And as afterwardes neow workes that were to be made; were disposed of, in the continual time of the siege, so the soilders labor turned alwayes to his owne profit; some had rather liue by beginge, then help ther necessitie, with the gaine of that kind of labor, which example seemed to many that the necessitie foght with honor, and toght morefit to die then spot ther honor. many be folishnes and to feow wisdome, had rather begg and be ahongred with ondistained honor, then to susdaine his life wish honest labor.

Although two thinges at that tyme did grealie facilitat their labor and, necessitie first, the better condition of the capes, then that of Gilse for here the river and brookes did serue for drinck, the corne was ripe, and the barnes were full of food: secondly aperpetual temperature of the ayre conspiring as long as the soilders was in amaner exercised in cutting downe wood, making fagotes of shrub, carrieng of bughes cutting of turffes, to build trinches and fortes. By which meanes it came to pass, that our soilders were subiect to no diseases, when on the contrary, agreat pestinot to full in lence, and great agues, at the fall of the leaf, did afflight many of the enemies.

ours had for

The enemies in the meane season by prouiding and ta-

king

king care, did endeuor to defed them selues, and about that tyme, they decreed two thinges wourthie of memorie first that artsenius Captaine of the cittisens as often as consel of warr was holden, for giveng there opiniones in that confell, Arthum should have authoritie as other Captaines, wher by the for- von pernit ces of the soilder and the cittisen, should the more firmely councilles be kint togither.

The other, that cuery one being put to his oath should Enchone dedeclare to the senat, how much mony they had, and lend it clared by his to the treasures, created by the authoritie of the vnited lor- much man.e des, for the defraying of the expences of the workes, and the soilders wages, when the treasure house should be in The prind. want. And least any should deceiue them, or refuse, the Go-pall persons uernor, Captaines, offisers drosart, Burgermasters, Coro-their oath. neles, took their oath before hande.

Then the comon people won by auctoritie, followed on not vnwillingly, there was gathered into the comon pursh, ahondered and fiftie thousand crownes, with which somm of money wages were wikly paied vnto the foilder, and the expenses of the workes were defraied . moreouer some fortes of abolished mony, stamped with apublike marke, the oulde price was approued, and some also was augmented that the some of mony being forged anew might in- The som of crease or augment in value. VVithall, leaue was giuen to sell was wyned. cheese, and dried stockfish oute of acomon barne, when vidually vue butter and flesh fell short; but the cittisens forbore from of the publifelling, leaste the soilder should stand in need.

Spinola understanding that his companies were but few, to mak and defend so many workes at once, in so great adistance and circuit, by transporting of vitualls afarr of, that it was most needfull, at one time, both to make prouision of wood, and also of corne, and so many fortes should bemade and kept, but espe-

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE

The Marques underflan. Mansfelt cassed nevu Le Viesto be made.

The Baron of srimberge vuas fent to the Duke of Banaria and Count Telly .

cially, because acertaine rumor ran, that the bastard Mansfelt would break againe into the borders, to exercice the ording of the robberies that he had latelie failed in, and to call the King of Spaines army from the siege, he ordaineth that five and twentie particular german companies shoulde be raised, ech confisting of thre hondered heades, withal hee sends from the camp Godfrido of Bergus, Baron of Grimbergue, (afterwards Count) to the Infanta (in which he led acompanie of horse) that from thence he might take his iourney to that most excellent Count, Iohn Tillie, afterwards to the most renowmed Duke of Bauaria, for one Regiment of those that were discharged by oath, and were to be sworne to the Kinge of Spaine; This he effected with no lesh successe, then speed, so that in steed of one Regiment, two were offered. VVithall he sends into the prouinces patents to make up, ten companies of footemen, and some companies of horse all vppon his owne charge.

Gran: Manristooke fo-Mond | Bergues Genip and Clenes.

Graue Mauris recoucred the cittie of Genip, now forfaken by our men of their owne accord, as also modelbergue, and Cleues. He being distracted with these buissines; and in throwing downe parte of the walls of those of Cleue, left vnto us a good oportunitie to fortifie and finish the woorkes. Hearing afterwards of his coming to Breda, our men openingal the flood gates of the rivers or fluces did all ouet drowne, the fields of the village of derheyden; on that side on whichit was tought he might more easilie breake through. The Marques haueing sent Losano to CountHédrick, to make hast, as he was commanded, fallowed after by verieshort iourneys, albeit with verie smale troupes, through the dangerous places of campine.

Count Hendrick follovucahim.

Count Brionius. Frenchman, being encouraged by this Brien the French man reporte, who had obtained leaue of us to departe into Franrefolmed to State in Breda to fee the ce (from Breda) where he served for a soldiar with a new occasions. hope

hope of beholding the fight of Breda, obtained leave of Spinola to teturne. A bout that time the enemie horse cameout Bergenopson, and haueing taken a prey of horses, and cariages, which were coming with prouision to our campe', greater troupes of our armie being sent out, met them and put them to flight, and the bootie recovered. They fought Souldiars were sent from our campe to Seuenbergue, with of senenagreate number of wagons to fetch prouision. But because barch. that towne was free and held of neyther side, least it should receive any detriment by the libertie of rhe fouldiours, or The Auditor anie souldiour do anie wrong to the inhabitants, Spinola whole the fending for Theodorus Scot, who did determine of all private and publique controversies belonging to the camp, orif there were anie crime committed, or anie controuersie arose of anie spoiles taken in war, he determined the same by the authoritie of the auditour generall, com- The vmied manded to value the prices of all marchandise; promi-surbations. sing that he woulde make paiement, but by reason or munition of the number of wagons, plentie of prouision did shoulde be much abunde, and Spinola comaunding those of Seuenbark the carriadge therof vnto the campe; the feareful Magistrates, presently aduertifed the States of Holand, yet the cittisens offered agood summ of money The Marques for to buy corne, but Spinola refused it, affirming that mony effered. he wanted the corne that was carried into their camp, not buyng anie from els where for their money. Two priestes of the societic of IESVS, of those who imployed ther indeuors in the camp. For the foules health of the soilder, went into that towne, togither The affiftan. whith that companie, to assuage the pilladge of the soil- ce of the feather the soilders, and preuent iniuries, were verie behoufull to the focusion townes men of Seauenberk and the bouldnes of some to the Inhamen being irritated, they saued apreacher of the wourd; And in fartogither with his wife and familie, prayinge them that minister of Fij

no the wourde.

no hurte might be don vnto them. which they admiring, who euer both divulged abroad and expected more seueritie of thos sorte of priestes, demanded how thos black priecampe,

stes were changed?

In those dayes VValdislaus Sigismundo Prince of Poland and Suethe, came to Bruxel to visite Isabella the Infata, of whome he was moste princely and most royally intertained. He no lesh skillfull then louing warr, renoomed for many notorius victories, being desirouse to see the siege (hauing sent to Antwerp Conde Selasarius general of the horse) was broght the last of September into the The Marques campes of Breda. Spinola sendinge afore some costly sadled horses, acompanied almost with all the nobilitie, rode

from the campe two houres iourney, and received him coming with many congratulations, and with great sheow of loue. There was atent prepared in ahouse wherin though nothing belonging to kinglie glorie and maiestic. was, yet was ther more militarie ornamentes then cleangreat mang- lines and cittilik ciuilitie. Hither when the Prince came areceived him. bout night, having discharged all the canons, once, twice, and the third time, and the drumes and trumpetes sounding, the moone was depriued of the fight of the fun by asudaine interpositio of the earth. Betokeninge (ifit may be lawfull to foretel) that that Prince most expert in armes shoulde one day become the tamer of the turkish moone; Breda hitherto had not bene touched with our cannon, nor was the more hurt with so many shott of togither, for that our soilders were commanded to shut more for mirth then for destruction, and muche shott went ouer the cittie without doing any hurt; yea the besieged also, had more profitt then hurt by that shooting, who from that tyme wer exempted from the paiment of all tributes; according to the former custome: the next day, the prince led about

with fundry gardes of Spinola, where the enemy faw the

people

people stand togither short as thick as haile to salute them.

The day after he rode alone with Spinola, to take auiew ourstooke of the other side of the camp the reste being commanded eight front

to stay behinde for feare of danger.

At that verie time eight yong frencemen of noble houses, intending secretly to slip by us from Breda to Graue The Marques Mauris is cape, were apprehended vppon the fenues, and were liberallie intertained, not as enemyes but as frindly guestes Spinola inuited the more noble of them to his table (amogst whome was Marques Gringnol vicot, serius with his broother, and Barron blianuill, youthes of an excellent towardnes) and after (denieng them whate they demanded) tould them that it was not his custome, to suffer any to passthrough his army, to the enemies; gaue them chois The Maragues of returning to france or to Breda, from whence they ca- gaue them their cho je etme. of which last offer when they made election, least they ther to g o: 10 shoulde seeme to haue beene more readie to undertaek France. the labors of the siege, then to indure them, being carried to Spinolaes tent in acoache, led with atrumpet they were sent back to Breda.

VValdislaus Prince of Poland, having viewed the wor- The Prince kes, which vntil that day were not fully finished, is repor- camp victed to have saied that the dice were cast between two great forifications. Captaines Spinola, ad maurish, and that one of them must nedes loose his credit, Spinola accompanying him going out of the camp, and having finished the compliments of curteous salutations recommended hym to count salasa-

rius to be conducted to Antwerp.

VII.

#### VII. Number

Baron the Bavoix vvet stion of a certayne post, wwhich Graue Morsh mizihane taken.

The next day after, the Baron of beauoix coronel of to take poses- the burgondian regiment was sent with aleauen honderd foote, and fiue hondered horse to fortifie ofterhaut; which the enemy might have taken to the great incommoditie of ouremen. The next day when he heard from thence the enemyes drom beath, sending out some that might. vn-

Of wwhose comnig headsertifed.

derstand it, he admonished Spinola of thier coming the scoutes related that maurish disembarked his army at The Marques Gintenberge. of which his neow iourney, nothing could for along tyme, be found oute by enquirie; many thought that he would take oudenbosk, and rosendal. it was thought fitt that those places shoulde be taken afore hand; leastwe shoulde haue any enemy behind us; fearing otherwise that vitualles coulde not fitly be transported vnto us, and also we be kept from free fothering if the enemy should first posessit. Spinola supposed that this thing the Marques was needles to be prevented. Knowing wel that neyther

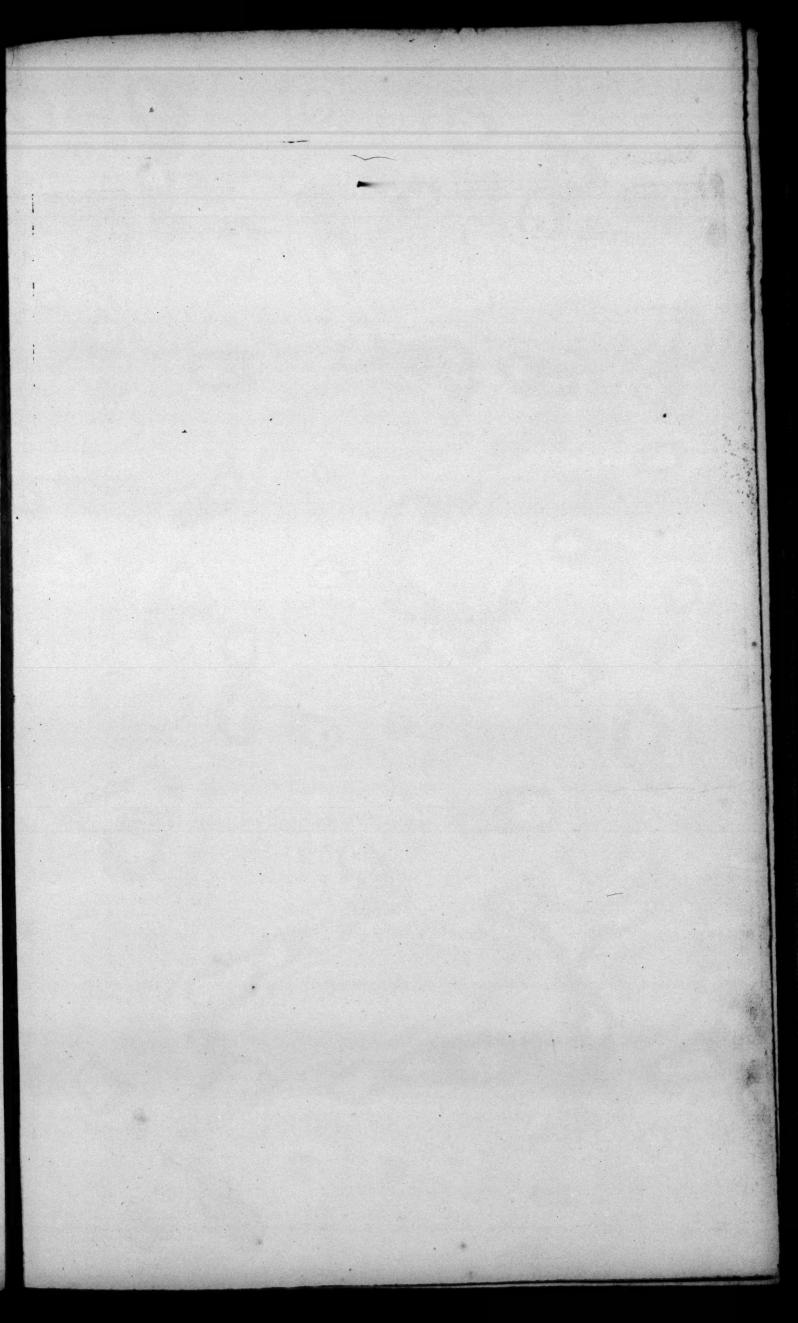
An vered well to the purpofet.

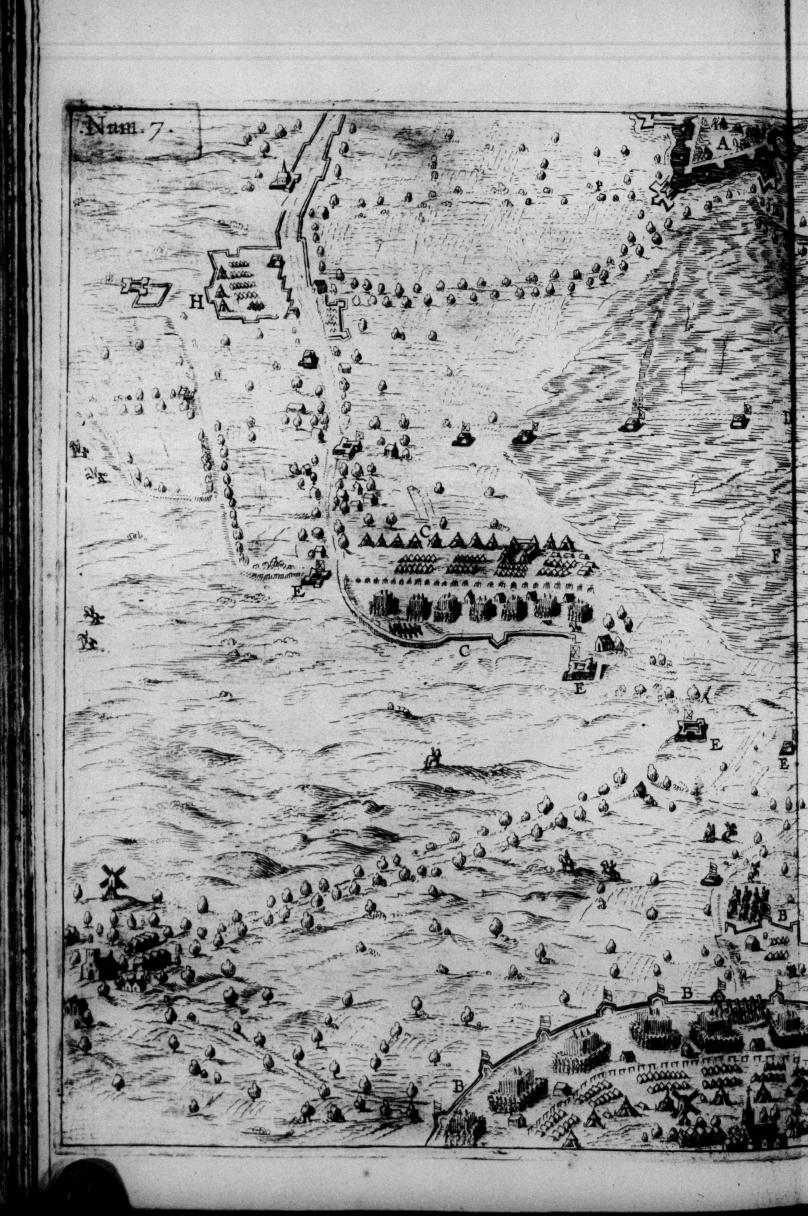
thos places could be fit for them for anambushe nor so dagerous for our prouision when it should be fetcht the farther of. whiche being so far from theire campe woulde be dangerous vnto them, in so graeat adistance, we being to auoide apassage not vnsecure to us.

rice putche his camp in mede.

Not much after, it was vnderstood that Maursh his ar-Graue Mau. my was planted at mede, which village is distant two houres iourney from Breda: to witt he seemed fitly to tak that time for this coming when almoste all oure horse were abfent, to accompany the prince of poland which semed veriestrange to many, that maurish attempted nothing at that tyme, against our so feeble forces. Spinola, judging that ther were soilders enogh, hauing left agarde with artillery about the cittie; ordayned Franciscus Medina Coman-

ded







:د. 30 19. is of

ded to stand in place of deputie) ouer the new quarter of Genik. he fending before measurers, who were to choose aplace to pitche the neow campe. beingegarded with feauen thousand foote, and thirtie troopes of horse, not far of The Marfrom ofterhaut, within thre thousand paces, pitched his quis ve wie campe against the enemy: for in one spurt of runing, and his ensure. posessing of this so cummodius aplace, the substance of

the whole siege, had beene turned up side douwe,

For doutles if eyther Spinola had lost one day by delaying, or maurish had so much prevented him by ma-Theniterking haste, Breda might haue been, saued by the commo- ded ox citeriditie of so smale atyme. for betwext derhaid and hage their lay open verie large spaces of land, and of wateres, wher by with litle labor, victualls might have beene carried into the cittie, be wagons vnto the river, and with litle boates ouer the river, if those places had first been taken by maurish: which might haue bene Don VVithout any difficultie, when at that tyme therewere no fortes of emportance, betweet his army and the cittle (except foure litle re- vuon the dutes; which were built on the black dike: But Spinola morning. now with many foilders tooke the wayes and all the passages, between thies fortes, and the campe of maurish, and preuer ed him all hope of passing forward. So much doth the cel itic and the wisdom of the generalls preuaile in warr I which wee haue had this victorie.

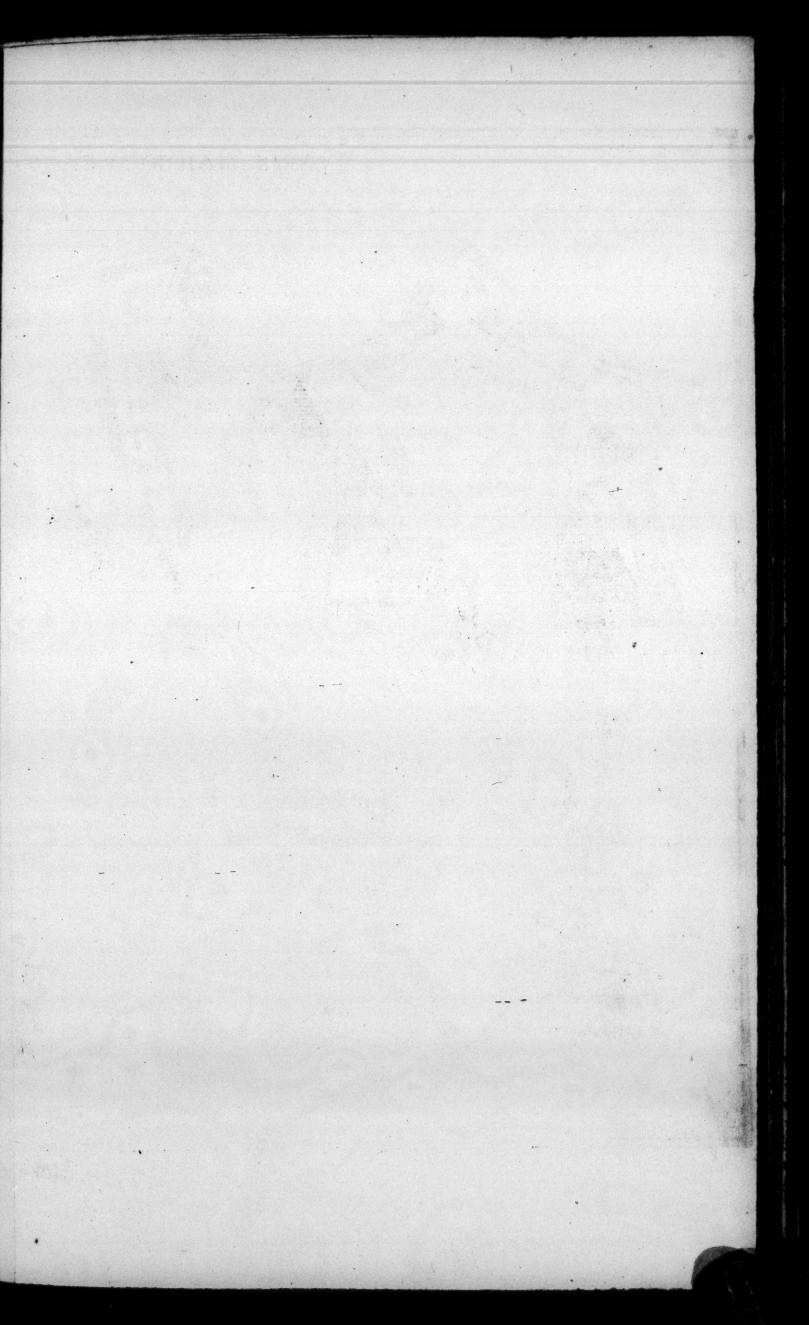
Here was agreat plaine filde of shrubbs, in which he choofing might haue extended his army at lardge, if any fight had community hapened: Thishe caused to be taken and posessed with cer- abath. tain troupes of horse, the rest of the horse bying placed further of; in the fore front of the army.

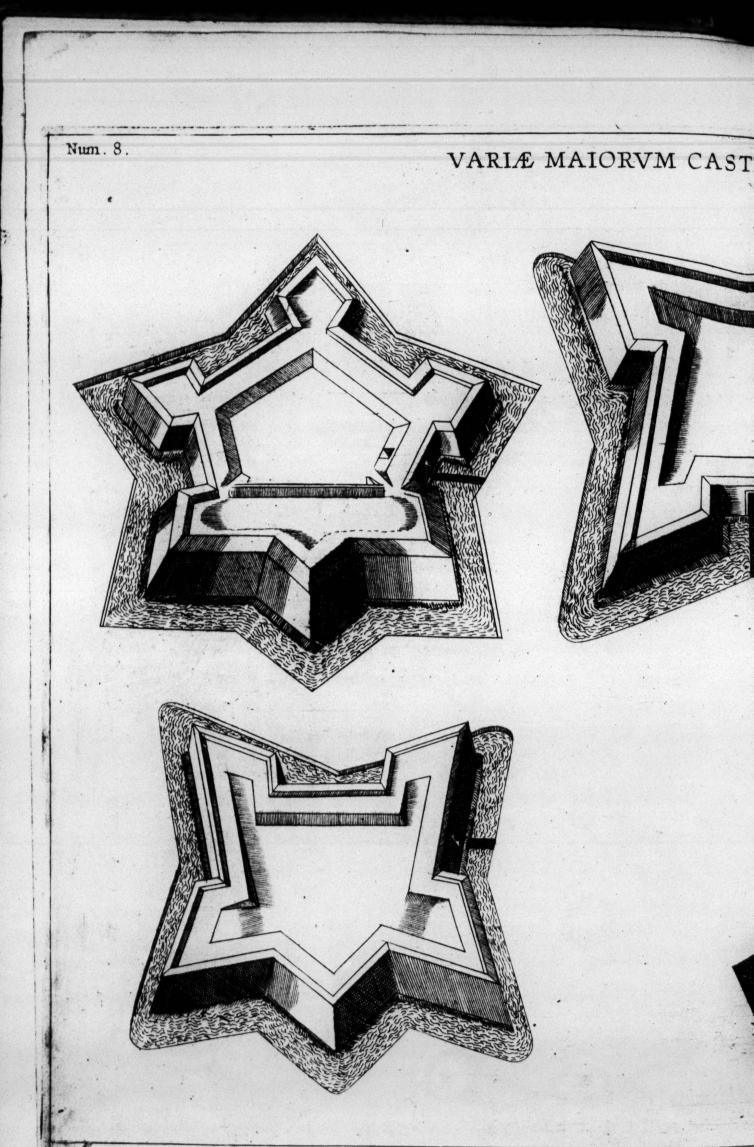
Behinde them there was atrinch formed as it wereby nature; betwext Breda and the shrubbs upon thishe plantedseauen canons and placed the Infanterie behind it comaunding to cut down the fright of the meadow, and

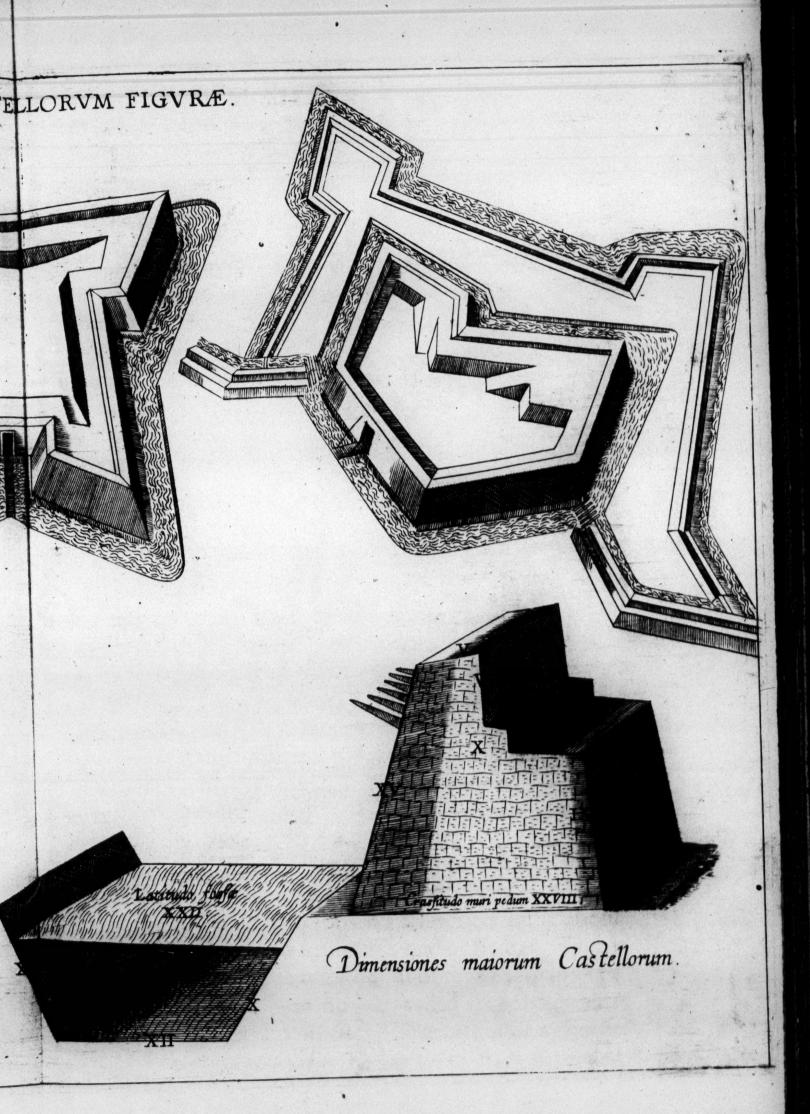
of the rivers, and with great expedition fild the ditches. Vpon the right side he left agreater fort to be defended of the The form: of burgondianes, which Baron of Beauoix had now almost finished. That fort of afoure square forme, and of that greatnes that the canons might be planted upon: The walles were stronge against the shott of the artillerie, six score foote longe, in the flank twentie eight foote broad, and fiftine foote high. There were longestakes on euerie side streaching out of the woorck to hinder the ascending, within there was abanket and aparapet and one step under the banket for the comoditie of the shotthe parapet was fiue foote heigh, ten foote thick compassed about on the outside with a ditch, of two and twenties foote broade, so that from the bottome of the ditch, to the top of the walle, it was twentie fiue foote highe.

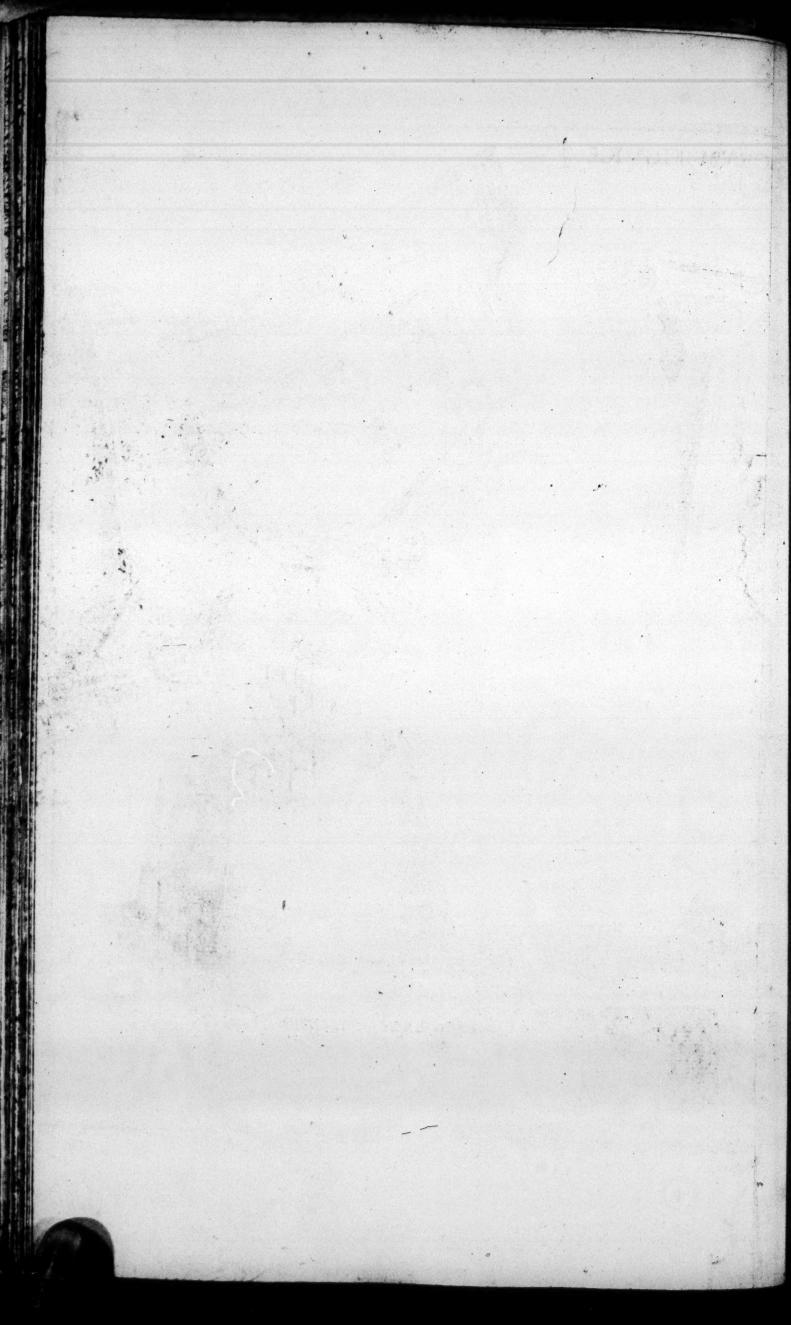
The campe disposed as afore said, the fore front being two dayes in ordering itt, Spinola expected Maurice, that rice to vo da. if he would fight, he might be ready and prepared for him. Someone per haps hearing that it was propounded in the conference of Spinola whe ther it were better, or not in leuauing the fortificationes before or bring the foilders to encounter Maurice, though his opiniowerenot asked, yet he gaue his sentence, that Maurice was not only to be expected, but that bringing the companies from the cittie, the whole multitude was to be employed against him, and that he was to go thither with allhis armie he commended for he like fact, the Prince of Parma, anoble man renowmed heretofore for so many victories. Spainla hauing spoken very honorably of the prince of Parma, shewed that man would have bene the author of vndiscreet councell: that he seemed not to be far wide of the fact recomited in (esops fables, by commending the vncertaine euent of a battaile, for a seige that was most crrtaine, lastly, that that should be like adog who letting goe a morfel that he

had









had in his mouth, snatching at the shadow in the water, and so lost both. That he would not so hasard his owne fortune and his whole armies; that it was the enimies part to make warre, if he listed, and his to defend it, being offered.

Not long after, a certaine master of the artillerie, asked Spinola, why he went not of him selfe to prouoke Maurices Hamfour. army, not strenghtned with any great fortes, shooting of "dprudeny. six or seauen canons? To whom Spinola answered, that it stood not with his honor, more lightly to insult ouer the Grane Manenimie, then to carrie him selfe ciuillie: that he was not ac- armie togcustomed to make a bragging, but a prudent war: that it seems that is a Commanders part, to combat no lesse with councell, presented then with (word and forces.

# Number VIII.

Maurice hauing pitched his tents at mede, kept him selfe in them, nether gaue him selfe leaue, nor any of his, to depart farther of. VVhich Spinola noting, commanded five He committed fortes in amaner all of the same bignes, to be made on the bemade. left side, euen to der Heyde, for Barron Beauuoix, Iohn To binder bin Count of Nasau, Phlilip Count of Fuggere, to cut of all posses. passage to Graue Maurice. which space being mightie and great, filled with continuated trinches.betwixt the fortes was afterwards adioyned to that first sodainely cast vp trence. To all these fortes, the forme, for their divers situation, was also diversin ther forme but their strenght and mis didner height was equall with that other of Beauuoyes.

Maurice did assault our men, who were busie about these workes, with no irruptions nether by day nor by night - during which dayes, he lost by flight, many raw Inglish soldiars, whom he had called for to helpe him-Acertaine French Trumpetter, by occasion of a thinge

vverkes.

that

The French nobilitie defired to try their valur

And Grave
Iohn de Nafour was
no liff de firous to inco
muter them.
VVith three
feconds.

that was lost, being set sent into our armie vnto Iohn Count of Nasaw, in the name of the french Nobilitie, inuited him to approache neerer vnto Maurices armie to trye their fortune with them. The Count promised that he would come upon a certaine houre the next day after with three other of his companions prouided with there swordes and two pistoles apice, and vnarmed of other weapens. The next day after as it was agreed, at the houre appointed, together with Coronel Steenhuse, and two Lieutenants of two companies of horsemen, Grobbendonck the younger, and Botberge, he stood before the enimies campe. There came out of the enimies campe, foure horsmen, with others following a far off, to the number of fixtine, with three hundred of the enimies looking forth from the fore fronte of the armie, amongst which Maurice him selfe is said to have bene the chiefe. There was amongst these four a young man called Briant, his sonne who once the father of young Grobendonck had ouercome and flaine in a fingle combat, having loft Lackerbechis Lieutenant. He desiring to reuenge his fathers death, sending a Trumpeter vnto Spinola craued leaue to be granted him; to trie the combat with him that flew his father, as if otherwise he should have lived to longe which Spinola refusing him (holding Grobbendonck sone least he should escape) Briaut, ayoung man of afierie spirit, sought occasion of his owne accord. Count Nassau, having received a bullet of his aduersarie on the fore part of his sadle, hadhis neck burnt with the fire of his pistol. Briant, hardy both of hand and voice faid. At me, at me, shoote at me, who so euer thou art lo Briant, this day, this day will reuenge the wrong of his fathers slaughter. which having said, setting spurres to his horse, in vaine prouoking the Lieutant of Grobbendonck the younger with a pistol, he being pierced thorough with a bullet of his, taking hould by the pomele

pomele of his fadle, his hand being halfedead, felt prefent- He procured ly to the ground so the vndaunted valor of the two Grobbendoncs, the father and the sone, vanquisted the two Briauts, the father and the sonne. Ther one captain Steenhuse having wounded another of the enimies, there ran to helpe them, those sixteene which came out of the enimies campe. Oures by litle and letle retyring them felues, whilft. riding closer one to another, one of them riding close to Nasau, puls the bridle out of his hande, entangled with the The Count pomel of his fword, so looseth his sword, held by the brid-danger. le, and pluckt forth of the scabbard: so by two vne expected chances he exposed him selfe to the sodaine danger of two casualties. But Nassauius horse, other wise ardent and vnquiet, stood as amased, and gaue time to his master to take vphis bridle. The other, having left his fword, exposed him selfe to danger. Our Cornet, who came to behould, forbedden (by the coming in of the enimie) to kill Briaut, smites him on the head, yet brething, and taking horse, followes the rest. A few dayes after whe our troupes of horsine, stood in sight before the enemies tents, Bouteuille Frechman, with a conuoie of fiue companies of horse, came to remoue them from their standing place. Baron Beauuoix, garded with a skirmish companie of Counts, being by chance a walkinge, came Beaudoix betwixt them, and releeuing the gard, drowe the enimie and Baron. of Bomievill. back into a wood neere adioyning. Hece Bouteuille going forward a litle, boasting of his owne prouesse, relyenig upon the promise of his frendes, and on acoate of male, which he wore vnder his cloake, prouokes ours to a single combat. The condition being accepted of ours, befought to come further out from the wood, not remouing from his place. shot in the ranges by one of ours, leting fall for Andheregriefe of the wound, the pistol which he had in his hand vounded. fled away.

In the meane space, whilst they seemed to be idle in Graue Mau-Gij

Maurices campe, nor none endeuoring to fire our forts, nor to hinder jour workes, nor none attempted to prouoke vs with their assaulrs, he of purpose concealing his designe, because craft required deliberation, nether was it safe to atchieue great exploits vppon the sodaine he resolued priuilie and Gram in the night, to fet vpon the Castle of Antwerp: which ac-

fett upon the Castle of Amvverpe.

In vobich vvere bus

Giueing chargeo Brosuchene.

remined to cordingly he put in practife. It is thought, that he knew, that a few soldiars were left for sauegard to defed the Castle, besides those, who ether for their age, or for their sicknes, were dispenced with all. The Castle seming worthie to him of his labor, and the gaine greater, then the losse of Breda. forve projle Therfore he keptall his men in his campes at Bergenupsone and Rosendall, with so great diligence vnder watch and ward within the walles, that not so much as by any least signe, was any attempt perceived, ether against Antwerp, or against or armie. The chardge of this expedition, was committed to Bronchena Captaine of Bergenupson of a copanie of horse having called him to meda. He drawes out a thousand soote, and two hundred horse, (as it was reported) with all kind of instruments laid vpon wagons, to the places that were appointed. He makes the soldiar belieue, departing from the campe and from Rosendal, that they should goe to Bergenupsone: and those that went from Bergeuupsone, that they were to goe to the armie. when he was come somwhat far of from the cittle and from the towne, he commanded all the blue and y eallow coulered beltes (which the States soldiars were wont to weare) to be taken away, and red ones ( such as the Kinges soldiars weare ) to be put on, least they shoulde be knowen by the color of their belt for enimies, they should be betrayed by the Boores stratagemes. Being asked of those that met them, who they were; they were taught to Answer, that they went to Antwerp for prouision whither it was reported that our men were to goe about that time. The coueringes of the wagons

The furie of the cumie.

wagos, being marked with the Borgundia Croffes after our fassió, holpe the deceite. All the contry people thus deceiued couered with the darknes of a cloudy night, they come vnto the Castle it selfe. Then out of a hedge which they broake, they puld up three or four stakes, and some of their profit them got vp on the bridge. The winde setting on the con- juccoffe. trary side, hindred all rushing, neying of horses, and noise The tempest of wagons, to be heard within the Castle. They so much fancured their can, e. the more boldly, let downe their boates into the ditches, set lathers vnto the walles, set a worke their sheeres, hammars, barres and other instruments cunningly made, to breake the locks of the watch houses, and to breake vp the gates from the hinges. whilft thefe thinges were acting nere the walles, Andreas Cea, that old beaten soldiar, to whom it befell to watch that night, harkned the more attentiuely; Afterwards hearing a noise, suspected their trea-discoursed cherie, and gaue warning by discharging his piece. Ioan- umg. nes Brauius, Gouernor of the Castle, and other of the watch ran out of their standing place vnto the walles, and stood upon their defence. The enimies were so hindred The Gourtwith a greater noise of that winde (which at first being rest of his more temporary they approached more (afely) that they cause to afist. more temperat, they approached more safely) that they could nether hould their boates. stable, nor fasten their lathers to the walles, nordo any thinge. Leauing therfore their instruments for feare, their boates, and some of their ladders, perceiuing them selues to be discouered, departed with speed, being doutles preuented by the interposition of divine power and so the treacherie which was greuously attempted against our affaires, found avery easie issue. Andreas Cea Andreas Cea, for his care of keeping the Castle, was more pensed for his liberallie rewarded then were in times past the keepers of vigilaice. the Capitol, by Isabella the Archdutches, with a pension of fifteene crownes a month and by the state house of Antwerp, with a rich sute of a apparell, and a rich belt. Graue Maurice

G 111

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA
Maurice, being deceived of his hope (which he concei-

ued in his minde as a thinge most certaine) being grieued at the hatt, remayned for acertaine time in the campe,

Grifes of Grame Man. doing nothing and very pensiue, many of his cottages.

being ouer throwen by the tempest of that winde. But the horsemen of freese, being also sent sorby his command,

Panger of lie arriving at Gittenberge, fell into great danger: for in

that tempest, both the forts, and the bridge being broken, ouer which the horsmen were to passe, hindred them from all succour of their fellowes, so that it was said, that they were easily to be rent in peeces and ouerthrouwen by vs. wherof Spinola being admonished, douting whe-

ther he should affault them with a greater armie he chose rather to omit some what in hurtinge, then with any

losse of his owne men, to hurt the enemie: for following

he likened to those who fisht with a golden hooke, which being lost, could be recompensed with no catchinge.

At lenght, Graue Maurice, having heard of not-

hing done at Breda, after two and twentie, dayes that
The retire of he remay ned at mede, striking up his drummes, and

turne againe. he is said to hauebene scarce afterwards se-

ne of his frendes, so as he admitted no comfort against his griefe, Spinola seeing the continuale smoke of the

fires, going with a great company of horse to the eni-

mies campe, findes it to be emptie to the last compa-

him selse valiant and couragius in ther Captaines presence, they droue the enimie from his place, stand-

ing for the defence of the company, whilst constrainned by the retyring of many, they handsom-

ly did saue them selues. The sutelers marchandise, and many instruments of the armie familie, being

They tooke greate bootie out of the

rice.

left

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA left and, became a prey vnto the soldiar. But this retaeict being prudently made by Graue Maurice, got him fo much honor as the enterprise being vnhappely attempted, brought him griefe. he might rightly say with Antigonus departing. That he did not fly, but followed the profit that was behind him for departing, he so prouided for his owne, and his foldiars safety that he did both hinder the irruption of Spinola by workes that were made, and preuen- Andro office ted be the present meanes of following after him to the the jume with great quarters of Swalim, being the vetermost campe, which " fumin is the way to Seuenberge: hereon he placed a fort for a forefront, insteed of a refuge. On the side of the fort, he cut a ditch of a good height, with aflanke built long wise, to defend those that departed, hither they safely retyred them felues. if any greater force of ours runing vpon them, and oppressed the rest, they defended them. hence they ran forth, to drive them back, trusting to the neerenes of the trenche: for that worke was fo strong and so Heforified high, that it could not be affaulted on the fides, but by ladders, nor before, but by a most narrow entrance. behind therwas afort vpon the dike which did enclose the parapet, on which side the dike of the village of heyde, was cut, in the midest, lest by this way ours should hinder the passa- He marched ge, Mauritius devided his armie into two partes. He armito Kohim selfe went to Rosendale, with Ernestus Casimirus of Nassau, and fortified the place with atrench and with o- He sention. ther workes. Hyenery Frederique of Nassau, was sent to 10 of Nasau. take spranga, with the other part of his armie, which he The Marque, also fortified with the workes that were made, Spinola ha-returned to uing spent a feowe dayes after Graue Maurices depatture, "... thinknighe had done sufficiently both for his praise, and me fell fick his profit, he retyred to his former companies nere to Bre- and be da. Graue Maurice abiding a few dayes at Rosendale, be-voint sick gining to be sick determined not to tarry with his armie. Whither.

That care therfore; being committed to Erncstus Cassimirus in Maurices steed, the Count of hagebeing sick, is brought back to Holland, as one wearie of all: where confidering allthinges, that nothing prospered, nor could finde no end, by litle and litle he pined away, his sicknes turning (as is faid) into a consumption. which thinge peraduenture might come to passe, because he hoped, if the warres should have bene prolonged vntil winter (as now but a litle summer was left) that ether we should forsake the seege by the crueltie of the time, or that we should be preuented of prouision, by reason of the difficulties of the wayes as also by reason of his tents being so nere, Notwithstanding, lest heshould be deceived through Mansfeild. our constacie and good success, he sent for the bastard Masfeldinto holland, to muster or make vp new companies. he having talked with him at hage, being after fent to Rosendal to Ernestus Cassimirus of Nassau, after he had treated of those thinges he stood in neede of, departing for for fuccour to France and England, he went to fetch ayde having vndertaken this sea voyage in the winter time, and that at first the sea was calme, a while after, a smoking shower of rayne poured forth from the black cloudes, together with turbulent stormes of dangerous vaues, which made him that he knew not where he was. Hence all the heavens, and Agress for the wholesea, were conserted intostormes, which carried

the ships violently vpon the rockes, or rune thema

ground. They could not lye at ancre, nor could they

pompe forth the waters that beate in vpon them: their

loading, and their armour were cast ouer boord, to ligh-

ten their barkes swimming by the shore side, the waves en-

forcing rhem. Atlast, the cruelty of the heavens, and of

the leas being augmented made shiproack, drowning

many of his foldiars, he scarcely saued by the helpe of a lit-

leboate, so that he was thought for a long time to be as

dead.

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA

England and

56

dead. The Kinge of England promised sourceene thousand foote. There were some companies appointed for Mansfeld England pro out of Liege, and else where supplies were gathered thorough miled affilia-Germanie, to the number of two thousand foot: but the v- And the vninited Lords resolued to augment their old companies, with ces promied to augment great troupes of horse and foote, called out of England, hu army. France, and Germanie.

Spinola perceiuing the enimies drift, admonisheth the Ar- The Marques chdutches, that she should request of the Emperour against aduers sted the Infanta. Mansfeld, like companies both of horse and foote. And that shee should request of the Duke of Bauaria, helpe of the confederat Princes of Germanie, against Mansfelds designes: Moreouer, that she should commande the Prouinces to Anderstate defend their quarters whith fifteene thousand foote, which may be raise they call curlinges, or felected men, and with three thou-feating yours. fand horse, which they call companies of the Ordinance, which troupes, partly the Prouinces, partly the collectors of the Kinges mony. might pay their wages: to these foote men, only during the time of war: to the horsmen, alwayes after, that it might belong to their charge, as often as any war should happen, presently to be readie, and being offered, ether to defend, or offend. The Archdutches Isabella waing The Infanta all thinges with a maruellous princely prouidece, with con- the tromps. tinuall labor and consulting both by night and day, as she did order the whole busines, and did vndergoe so great a waight.which two thinges she did most easily bring to passe, which no other could attaine vnto, by the auctoritie of her name, and by the fauor she had among itst the people. By her authoritie, with strangers: by her fauor, and grace, amongst her owne. The succours therfore which Spinola requested, she obtained of the Emperour by letters.

Shesent the Count Octavius Sforzan to the Duke of Bauaria. The Emperour promised three thousand so ote, and count Offen two thosand and fiue hundred horse. The Duke of Bauaria, sint to duke a thousand horse, and three thousand foote. The rest of Banaria.

ke promised succour.

The empror of the foote and horse, were sent by the Prouinces at the time appointed, according to the nuber that was ordayned. Then Spinola (on whom dependeth the waight of this affaire) wholie atteded to this one thinge, that to so great acompanie, according to the continuation of the war which he for saw, prouision should be brought, both in great plentie and fafetie. And to this end, understanding two thinges to The Marques be most necessaire, first wagons by which he might supply victuals, next by some perpetuall guide, which might serue the campe in hard times, and difficult wayes, he made Hen-

rie of Bergues, chefe of that transportation, retayning in the

campe Orchoa Gomeretio, Comissarie generall, as they call

him, whom hitherto he had vsed in transporting of victuals,

but nowe most of all had neede of him, with the rest of the

horseme, to make excursios about Breda, and about the ca-

pe.He sent the Count of Henning, to the States of Brabant,

prudenty de pojed the con 409's.

They wwere comended to Count Hendrick.

Count heming uvas fent to the Star of brabant to procure vusgons.

The other prominces by this sxample.

to procure wagons, that having perswaded them first, the other prouinces should also follow their example, the Count of henninge proposing the matter to those who were to giue their suffrage, he easily obtayned of the, that they should all afterwards agree vnto it in the State house, when they were moued both knew the present necessitie, and were glad of the remedy for the publique good. Those therfore of Brabant condescending, those of Flanders, Henault, Artois and the rest, did not vn willingly condescend, that so many wagons should be appointed.

Amunition boufe vvas at Lyre ordayned.

The care and Count Henducting the conney.s.

At lyrethere was a publique barne of corne ordayned, hither first was the prouision brought, and from thence to the leager. The greatest part of the horsmen were committed to the charge of the Count of Bergues, which were to take disgens of care of the prouision; for the companies of Breda, needaldrick un con- most no other defence, then the fortification al readymade. This leaders name although it was fearfull to the enimie, yethe chose rather with his owne act, then with his fame, to

deter

deter them from all irruptio. wherfore this way he acquitted himselse of his office. It was his custome, early in the morning before day, to discouer the disorder of the confused troupes then sending before some troope of light horsine, to goe after. To the first copanies and last, he joyned artillerie, The order of to give notice of the enimies coming, whose signe by so gre- 200 at afound, might be carried a far off that by that signe which was giuen, the soldiars might be gathered together, and hasten to that place which stood most in neede. Both sides of the way against Rosendal and Langestrate (where the enemies army lay) to be set with troupes of horse on both sides, And his preand to set betwixt the horsmen light footemen, and with the gainst the rest of the horse to enclose with the reste of the foote; so to the entire of goe forward in their iorney, and yet in fight. That they should sceke as much as was possible, the safest passages, to preuet treacheries, disposing the wayes that the passages might be the more easie. If there were any dager, that he should bewary, not to bid battell vpon the enimies ground, and for that cause, ether to expect in a fitter place, or kepehim self from ditaduantage, and to set the wagons insteed of a trench, if they were to fight, bringing the shooters with in side. As ofte as they were to march, that the Captaines should goe before, till the last had passed, both to veew and hasten their companies, and then fallow after all, and then in the marche to beforemost; and finally, to come in time. To prouide places of lodging for the soldiar before night, then the gardes to be apointed before night. To call the boores, to enquiri of the enimie, of the wayes, and to set watch, as the custome was. Ether to sease vpon the bridges, or to breake them downe, to take away passage from the enimie. To set the soldiars ready in their standing places, with their horses bridled, if neede were. That they should send others out on euery side, to take some, by whom they might know the enemies designe. Furthermore, to haue certaine spies Hij

who should discouer vnto them, all their councels and attempts, whom he should reward liberally. In the night, he should beset all passages with watchmen. and lest continuance should be diminished by custome (which vses to The vigilanci happen by lenght of time) he should often visit the standing places at vnawares, not so much for distrust of those that

walke the round, as that being equall with the soldiars they should be the more willing to vndergoe the labor with the

leader. Now he tooke care, as well for the affaires of the boores, as for prouision. He as ouer-seer of the fires, admo-

Transitiof mone nished the soldiars to put out the fire, which they had kindled in the barnes. He caused those that were more carelesse, by whose negligence the same ill enkendled arose and tooke hould of the houses, to watch afterwards abroad in the o-

pen aire, punisht them in their purse, and condemned them to repaire the damage. He admonished the, after the maner of Aurelianus, that they should liue vpo the spoile of the ene-

mie, and not vpon the teares of those of their owne side. To doe iustice for the contriepeople, against the libertie of the

soldiar, to heare their complaints, and to punish the guiltie. By which discipline he brought to passe that the inhabitats

(of whom there was great care, had in the villages) that they out of the Churches and steeples, wherin they put their wiues, children, corne, and houshold stuffe, should give those

thinges to be fould, which for feare fake they kept close and shut up, and that the labourers of the ground should be exer-

cised without any impediment. VVithso great quietnes, brought he hisarmie thorough the villages of Brabant, with

speciall care which he had of the corne, fieldes, houses, and men. The enemie by the fame of so exact a discipli-

ne, neuer durst so much as once to carpe at our troupes, that plainly with what honor the prouinces sulfilled, Alexã-

der Seuerus for his modestie, whilst he led his amongst the Parthians had great renoome for his braue conduction and

gouern-

The fruit wwhichof all refulsed. gouernment that name chey talled Bergues of Croac, the The croaces

God of the contrymen.

God of the

By this so great care of the Count of Bergues, al though all the corne was carefully preserved, yet because by reason of the number of horses the store of grasse was by litle and litle diminished in the cape, and those horses for the conti- The Marques nuance of their labor, were spoiled with leanenesse, when eare of the horse and so. many did feede on chopt straw, and on chaffe (wherunto rage. necessitie compelled them to augment their forage) Spinola prouided for both these discommodities, after this maner. Lest the rest of the forrage, should faile for the horse in the campe, he sent a companie of horsmen, to guard those that went too and fro, into the wintring places, vnto the citties and townes adioyning neerer, where they might refresh them selfes for a time, whilst victuales and waggos were made ready for lire. And as at that time the forrage for the cape could not be spent, in which the horses had carried thither prouision, he forbid them to goe vnto the campe; having likewise dismissed (as soone as they were vnloaded) the wagons and beaftes of burthen. hence the horses, when else where they were better fed, by a litle repose, were refreshed from their wearines and their leanesse. This that Spinola might effectuat the more safely he built a great fort in the village of Barlen three houres iorney from the campe Fortifiens and placed a garrison, adding therto one companie of hors- in diners men. To this place afterwards, did Count Bergues bring prouision, with his horsmen: here he staid, whilst the wagons vnloading', went out of the campes: hitherto did the companies of horsemen, and other of sootemen, meete them and receive them.

Furthermore, that in all euents, the iorneyes might be the more secure, a fort being made by Count Isenbergue, in the village of Leurence against Rosendale, almost in that place, in which the river runing betwixt, might be passed "the fice.

by bridges or ouer shallow places. Furthermore, other three were made by Henrie of Bergues, betwixt Lire, Herentale, and Turnhoult: four also at Outturnhout, in which the soldiar which were too and fro, tooke his rest in the night. which iorney, al though it was far greater then the other, by which men goe directly thorough hooghstrat yet because it was far distant from the enemies campes it was. thought to be more safe and certaine; especialy when but meane grrrisons were left for these two castles Hooghstrat, and Turnhoult. By this circumspection, the wayes were so fafe, that the contrymen, chiefly of Turnhoult accompanied almost with no conway, did securely transport vi-Aualls to the campe by wagon. which libertie of going too and fro, when the enemies knew, having once let vpon them torob them, they spoiled some wagons, driving away their horse and carriars, not far from the village of Barlen.

Grave morish once Antuvorp.

Graue Maurice, meditating in his disease of new exagain turned ploits, having not yet laid aside the hope of surprising the tastel of Castle of Antwerp, once againe undertaken is anightly en-Castle of Antwerp, once againe vndertakenig anightly enterprise, purposed to set vpon it the second time. It pleased him to commit this busines, to Stakenbrouck gouernor of Graue, but his attempt fell out no more happely then the former for there felle continually so great a rayne, that their peeces serued to no purpose, by reason of the moystnes of their poudre, and when the enimie saue fire in the night vpon the walles of the cittie, supposing to be betrayed, he sodainly retyred back with so great perturbation, that leauing parte of his cariage, in places not passable,, he specdely betooke him to flight. It is thought that there was a a conspira- conspiracie of some treacherous cittisens made within the towne, who for desire of a new gouerment had inuited the enimie. Thirtie were commanded to be banished, whom petulancy of wordes made to be suspected,

cie of trea. cherie vvas fufelled in the cutie.

but by and by they were forgiuen, and some were permit- some citited to tarric still.

Grauc Maurice therfore when he sawe he could do not - by forginen. hing more against our convoyes, although his armie was divided into two parts to lye in wayte, turned all his care to vex those which were said to helpeto bring the victuals. They were taken who were found guiltie of that fact, and were foundly punished in their purie, nether did they spare those which were tributaries to the confederated estates the rest being deterred with the greuousnes of the punishment. Moreouer, all the milles round about, were broken downe, The crimie their irons being taken away. The bakers and bruars, had brok dev vise their bruing veffels and their ouens spoiled. we also ynderflood that it was treated amongst them, whether it was the custome, that those places of the fielde which were kept with litle or few companies of foldiars (where our prouision lay) should be depopulated and destroyed. Some thought it fit, that all the places round about should be fet on fire, to which ours might haue accesse for prouision, least they should be commodius for vs, to bring aboundance of victualls. Others fearing, least also we should set fire on their villages and free townes without gard or defence distallowed of that councell. wherfore he opinions benig diuers (asit is wont to be in desperat cases) they carried pri- The entimie apprehend d soners from Tourenhoult, hooghstrat, and the adioyning those that villages, some which had relieued our tents with prou if- the Marques sion and victuals. Spinola requiting them, as many as he ynderstood to have carried to the enemie food and victuales, The complahelikewesecommanded to be taken, and to be punished in anjuver. d. cueri place Diuers of these complanied vnto him by messengers, as if they were inocent. He made them answer, that this was the estate of the present war, that seing the enemie did by all meanes hinder the bringing of prouision, that he also forbid the like; and if they would have him not to hinder

OF BREDA. SIEDGE THE

them, they also should desist from hindring ours: but if they went forward in hindring ours, he also would goe for-

ward in hindring theirs.

Allthinges

By these examples and penalties, the contrymen and became deer merchants being deterred, not daring scarcely to bring any thing into our army but by stealth, there ensued for a few dayes a great dearth of bread, wine, bere, and other marchandise, which Spinola feared to relieue by imposing on them a lesser price, fearing by how much he profited the soldiar, so much the more he should hurt by the scarcetie of sellers and of corne (which ar allured by aduantage gayne.) for these causes, during those dayes, some certaine soldiars (which preferred hungar before honestie) they cut in peeces for reliefe (a most miserable food) the carcasses of dead to east horse horses: and by this necessitie of ours, both the lesser famine of the belieged, and the greater aboundance of Maurices armie (which was relieued by the neerenes of the citties and riuers) we were to ouerthrowe them. For then there was

constrained flashe.

Som wurte

of nici fitie

Prudence of the senat of Brida.

vituales in of Breda.

Araser of wheate sould for sixteene shillinges: ar easer of Rie, for ten:: of panick, sor eight: of Barley for seauen; and oates for as much. A fack of falt was fold for eight shillinges. Dried stockfishe, and a pound of cheese, for three halfe pence. A pound of greene cheese, for a peny. A pottle of oyle; for two shillinges and a peny. A pottle of rape oyle, for four pence. A pound of beefe for three

plentie of prouision in the cittie, at a reasonable rate, which

the state had caused to be set vpon all marchandise, norwe-

re esteemed at a higher rate then before the siege least the

cittisens and the soldiars, should thinke them selues opprest.

half pence. And by this cheapnes of victualls, it was a wonderhow long the patience of the beseeged did endure. In the enimies campe, corne, wine, food, was brought from all parts, at the lowest rate, VV bether it was not lawfull for ours to have accesse. Spinola that he might succour the

necessitie

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA necessitie of his soldiars, besides the Kinges davlie allowance, he comanded to be daylie distributed to the soldiars man by man, beere mea fured out of the magazin or amunision hous which thinge did greatly winne their affection, and The Manques was also healthfull for them. The Infanta Isabella, against agoust rethe rayne and winters winde, she caused to be given to the meditor the senteries (which were to watch without any shelter) six hun- bus joulders. dred gownes, to the rest hose and shooes almost to the num- and also the ber of eight thousand. They of Breda, who gladly received of infancia. others that which they would willingly should befall to our affaires (hauing vnderstood of others that our necessities were greater then they were, beleeved that for the space of Reporting. fortie dayes, no prouision had come into our armie: that the monfil our greatest part of our armie, was runne away: and that the lesser that our army dayly dipart by far, remayned: that none now were of force to fubsist, and endure the brunt of labor: and that the rest, ether for famine, or for ficknes, would for fake the fiege. These and other thinges did the holanderes diuulge abroade. There were some also that did more amply and with greater boasting, publish the same abroad in print. The besieged therfore, vpbrayding vs withour necessities, brought forth their prouision, as boafting of it, somtimes with oxen into the suburbs. VVhen before of the yet at home, casting their accounts, they had but ameane therpromition quantitie of corne. The state (least they should quickly consume, that which they tought to feede longer upon, decreed that no man should brue beere, which should cost about a preuension crowne. They tooke also away the tin and copper furnices, of the tuemy from the makers of Aqua vitæ, lest corne should be consu- promision might long med by that meanes: and that they held out so much the indure. longer. But their boasting was rewarded with a just punishment.

Number

# Number IX.

Spinola seing them more freely, to wander about the walles, where certaine gardens were, to gater hearbes and rootes which were left, least they should scape scot free, and that passage be open for messengers, on that side on which the watch did seeme to be lesse vigilant (by reason of the greatnes of the circuit)he caused to be made nere to the cittie in three places, some lesser, and greatet fortes, and three batteries to place canons and artillery upo. Those sedes of the fortes, which looked towards the cittie, to repell the balles of the peeces, had their wall fine and twentie foote thick. The bulwarkes were of this forme. The greater standing in the village of Genip, which the Marques of Campolatar defended, was a hundred and fixtie foote longe. A hundred twentie fiue foote broad. The walles behind and on the sides, were fifteene foote thick. But the thicker side was made sit both for a walking and standing place. The angles standing out, did perfect the fore front. There were in the building, nine prospectes or windowes, to place so many canonsin. Eache of eleuen soote and a halfe in bread made

not streight, but with their brimmes slope wise. inwardli

with a banket, made of turfes and boughes, eight foote high,

with his papapett . thirtie fiue foote broade, and boorded

ouer, to remoue the canons speedely. After this building,

there was a leuel of a hundred and thirtie foote longe, and

fiftie foote bread. VVithout vnder the prospectes, were

sharp flakes: for a refuge for the masters of the artillery, vaul-

ted and hedged about, to defend the flankes and bulwark.

Then a ditch of fortie eight foote broad, and seauen foote

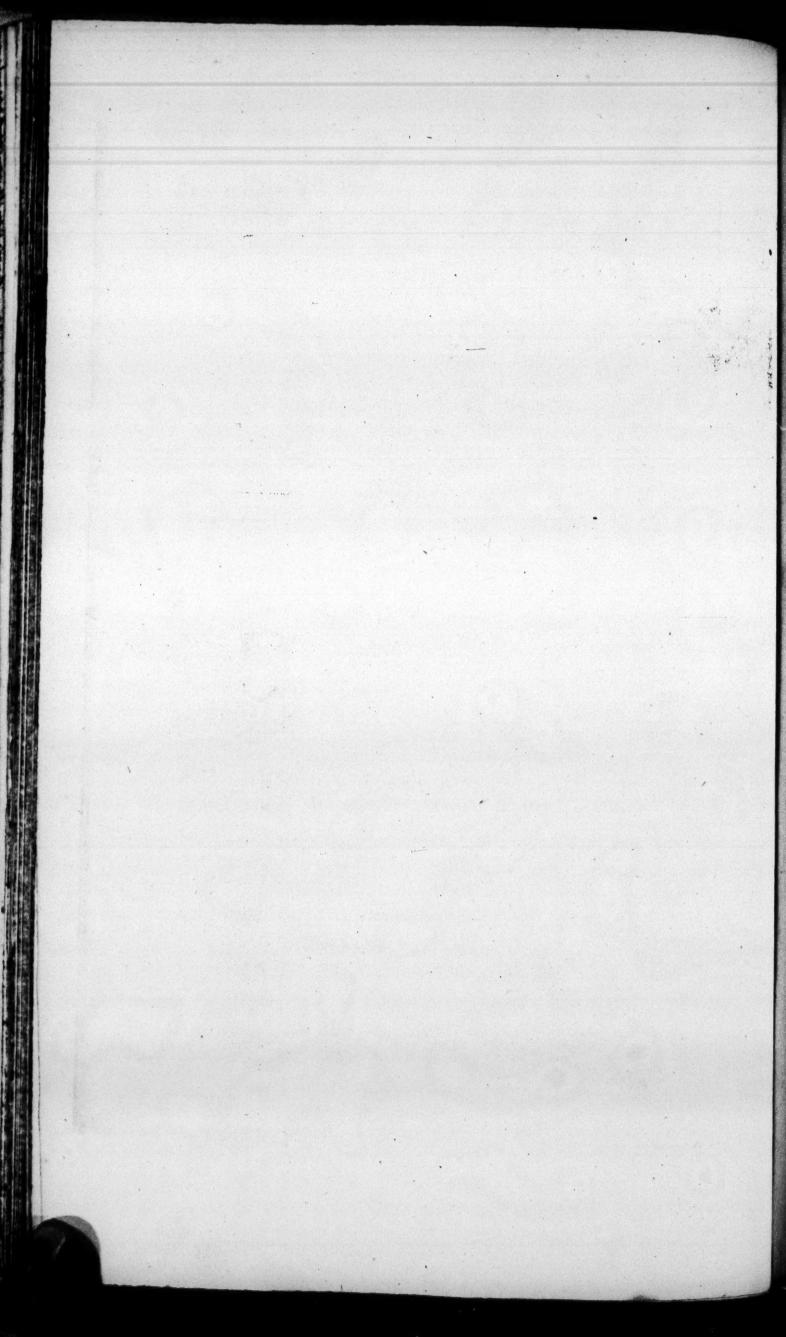
deepe; from the higher brimmes, to the very bottome, it

Great and litle fortes andbatteries wwere built.

The forme of the forti-

was

Num.9. Agger Tribini Wyngardij. Agger Baronis Balanconij . Agger Comitis Isenburgici.



#### SIEDGE THE OF BREDA.

was thirtie eight foote upon the outward bank, was set aranck of sharpned stakes, to hinder the irru-

ptions.

The other two bulwarkes of Tettering and Hage, this other fortis justices. was the midle most, and that the least of the three, but the strongest by its nere adioyning to the forces, being built al most after the same maner, differing only in lenght, breadth and corners, were kept by Baron Balinconius and Count Isenbergue. VVhile those thinges were thus ordered, afterwards the besieged, made irruptions out at divers gates, and shot the balles of their canons very thick against our workes, and against our campes, but to litle purpose. Our workes being finished, when they faw their affaires to stand in hard tearmes, some of the foldiars, tradesmen, and husbandmen, for feare of hunger, began to yeeld them selfes. For some of the being wearied with the present incommodities afflicted to youlde them selves. with agreat plague, with long inclosing, and change of diet, they both had scarcetie of corne, and they withall vnderstood, that there remayned litle fleshe, fishe, and cheese. Oyle pressed out of rape-seede, and dipped in their bread, they commonly vied for their meate. There were very sumptuous banquets made to the soldiars by him Somitions banquetes that knockt the dogges on the head, to wit for three half made be the pence ameale. For he for acertaine stipend of twentie shillinges a month, being commanded to kill all the dogges to avoide the plague, furnished a table with those dishes, nether had he daylie a few soldiars to be his guesse, to dine so well for solitle mony. But when this life seemed to many men very hard and grieuous, it was made far more infup- The enumie portable for feare of continuance, wherfore they endeuou- began to sun red to better this their bad estate by flight. But Spinola sen- And the Marques co. dinga Trumpetter to the Gouernor of the cittie with com-mand at that mand, hewarned him, that none after that time, ether in re-should by gard of rendring him selfe, or offlight, should hope for pard-into the

don, tocom.

Recompence dinge the fugilimes.

don, of him, but should be driven back into the cittie, or be hanged, as many as should come from thence, VVithall, he commanded all places, to be kept with watches, by which for a, r.hin. they could passe privile. promising five and twentie crownes for a recompence, to those that cayght them coming out of the towne. All for the present being astonished, and therfor (as it ofte hapneth) made the boulder hereby, comitted them selves to the mercie of Spinola, who weeping, with all possible prayers, entreated them without the fortes, that receiuing them, they would asist them with meate, or else kil them, rather then to fend them back into the cittie. Spinola received the wife of a certaine tradef-man of Antwerp, together with her litle childe, now lately of herowne heade departed out of the cittie; commanding the rest that came with her, to returne back, but afterwards he dispenced moreliberally, with his ownelaw, sending back none of the fugitiues in to the towne. when but few, and very seldome, ato be hanged ny of them issued out. He hanged up two boores, in the sight of the cittie, which in the dead of the night endeuoured to carrythither victualls. This fact, proued profitable, and better then mercie, others afterwards being made afraide by pro table to this exemple.

maund: 4 tuvo Loores infight of the citte.

Spinola co-

proved fact ours. Neovu in-

The faird

stafiones of rish to scor the une.

Neovvinthes.

In which vuas fent ar mes anda munution.

Graue Maurice, thinking with a greater number, to fend grave Man. victualls to the besieged, bringing great quantitie of corne and other prouision to the hauens of the cittienere at hand he prepares eighteene great boates with flat bottomes which Meoned bear in a calme, might goe vnto them, which freed from the furging of the seas, feared the sandes nothing at all, and lye safely at ancre in shallow places. To these he makes sides and fore-deckes, raised up on ether side and high of thick oake to resist all kind of force and batterie. Eucry one made after this maner, he armeth with four or fix brasen and iron peeces, furnisheth with many balles of wilde-fire, afterwards he loades them with corne barre-

led.

led vp, with great quantitie of cheese, bacon, and porke. All were set with most expert shooters. He advertiseth those of Breda at the same time, that with some of their best The besteged foldiars, they upon the day appointed, should breake out of fire the exe the towne, and should plant them vpon our bridge. Those of Baeda obeynig this commandment, make ready fourteene ferrieboates, fix wherofthey furnish with so many canons, and withe balles of wilde fire, and appoint three hundred soldiars to stand vpon the shipps, they prouide fix hundred, which might sallie out from the lande, neere the riuer. V Vhich thinge Spinola understanding, doth fortisse primade abulwarke which he made in the village of heyden with myrae. greater garrison (by which way the enimie was to passe) planteing agreat hedge made of trees. furthermore he determined to plant another roe or hedge, with greater stakes bound together, two thousand four ehondred paces longe betwixt was fair litle forts, which he built ouer the blackdik, as they call it, left by that water which during all the winter, did flowe into the cittie, the enemies might passe their prouision. for such was the nature of those meadowes that as often as the swelling of these raged (which alwayes happened euery twelue houres) ouer flowing also with land waters, they might easily enter into the cittie with flat bottome boates; and also made a passage for footemen, after the lea was gone out. But behoulde, the windes which at the first were very prosperous for Graue Maurice, to our vnspeakable happines, turned contrary. the raging also of The saucro f the sea, contrary to its custome, did scarce so much as mo-the diation ue the waters: and so once againe the divine power, did fing our ouerthrow the enimies designe. In the meane while, whilst "fairis. the ships loaden with victuals and soldiars, were stopt with with pronithe weather, the number of cheese and bacon was so dimi- for the me nished by the pilfering of the soldiars, that litle store of this part confuhis prouision could have come vnto the besieged, although # ould.

#### SIEDGE OF BREDA THE

it had hapened that the ships had passed by vs. But a few dayes after, the corne which was barreld vp, wet with the movsture of the rayne and of the ship, began to growe thorough the chinkes of the barrells, after it was taken out of the ships: and thus the enimies alwayes endured

Afterwards, when our men were sent out of the cam-

one losse vpon another.

Great dangetis in file change of v wood and

pe to fetch wood and forraige, (that nere at hand being ipent) the enimies supposed, that our soldiars being dispersed to gather forraige and wood, might easily be distroyed by their horsemen: and for this cause, noted the more dilligently our gathering of wood and forraige. They laboured by all meanes possibile about this matter, that our men for radge to might be deprived of both: this seemed easie vnto them because their strenght of horse was greater: when as our horse were almost all employed, partly in defending the campe, partly in bringing prouision: and that it was all one, ether to put them to the sword, or hinder them of their cariage: which being lost, the siege could not be mayantained. hence it hapned by oure daylie foraginges (which was needfull) when foraige was fetcht from vnuseall and dispersed houses, that few forraigers could goe about in to those dispersed and dangerous places; which though it did not doe great hurt vnto vs, yet it did great hurt to the soldiars, to the beastes, and to the carriars. Spinola, least he should leave any long time so litleaspirt of ioye to the enimie, afterwards as often as he was to fetche forraige, he expected the returne of the companies, whom for Sauegard sake, the Count of Bergues brought back within three leages of the campe; by whole Saueguard, he sent the forraigers from the campe, on euery side, vnto the fildes neere adioyning. Furthermore he so disposed of his conuoyes', that when the wagons at Lyre were loaded with corne, dividing the number of horse

The Marques premented th energies piortes.

horse and foote, the wagons being loaden with oates, they should speedely transport forriage into the campe, which being afterwards vnloaden, the soldiars as soone as might be, returned back to Lyre, to gard the other conuoves. In the meane while, the other horses, which were in a maner become vn profitable to doe any worke, by reason of their labor and leannes, were sent into more fertile places in winter to fetch forrage whilst others returned, to whom their owne quarters, were assigned for their repose. So the iorneys being dubled with freshe horses, and well fed; he pro- and di pauided forraige and prouision in a short time, ouer which of- wife ones vous ficie, Alexander Hesius; leftenamt of the Artillerie was ap-refered to the pointed, who vsed continual diligence and expedition, in Alexander

loading and transporting therof.

But after the prouinces (on whom of their owne willes, the cariage of corne and forraige was imposed) perceived the fiege shoulde longe indure, and alwayes new requestes to be added to the former, being wearied with the charge of fo many wagons continually fent, and feemed after to refuse, a new meanes of getting prouision was invented. Ther gons where were hired in all those villages, wagons with two wheeles, taken upfor which for their greater compasse, one horse commonly, ting of vibut two at the most do draw with greater speede then three do draw those which goe vpon four wheeles, although they beleffer. The price agreed vpon for euery one, which at the first was much greater by reason of the difficultie of the wayes, afterwards in better times was halfe diminished. So corne was prouided with far lesse charges of horse and wagons, with lesse forraige, with like expedition, equall number, and easier price.

This new industrie conseued Grave Maurice, who tru- Grave Mosting to the season of the time, beleeved, that by reason of in his concess so deare and so long cariages, we should never overcome so great difficulties of corne, especially because winter now

OF BREDA THE SIEDGE

was so nere at hande, and all the villages being emptied, the corne was carried in to the citties, and the cattell, by reason of the war, to be driven away far off. He is reported, braging, to have faid to his frendes, that which once Pompeo said to Dirachius of Cesar. That he would not refuse, but to be esteemed an Emperor vvorthe nothinge, if Spinolaes armie departed without shame; and therfore he would willingly grante that glorie to him (after Spinola had held out the siege the whole winter) that he might know more then him selfe, and also more then the diuells them selues. And indeed, v.nles diuine succour had continually more asisted our affaires then humaine did, and the winter season (which viually was sharp) had beene most milde, we could neuer haue ouercome so great difficulties, with such constancie. verelie the aboundance of waters, which the townef-men sent vpon our campes during Nouébre, when they shut the flood-gates or fluces of the rivers, to poure abroad Aa and Merkam, began to cast downe our dikes put vsenough both vnto feare and care. Nether did Spinola thinke, ether that that war could have lasted so long or that, there should neede so great a number of wagons, or that the expences of cariage would proue so great: which burthen, if the prouinces from the first beginning, had seene the whole together before their eies, per haps they would neuer haue inbraced that with so good a will and consent, as they faithfully sustayned euen to the end of the siege, defreying the charges of four hondred wagons, as also paynig the wages of the prouinces footemen: by which fact, they shewed themselues most faith full to their Kinge, and have acquired

The fideliti of the prodmirable.

> cuerlasting praise. Moreouer, who could fore-see, so many troubles thorough all Europe, should be stirred vp, only for Bredaes lake? It was commonly beleeved, that there was not sufficient prouision of corne and victuals, for so many thou-

> > fand

sand heades, as were kept in siege before the cittie. The cittisens accustomed to plentie, and vnaccustomed towar and hungar, would not endure or suffer penurie.

The French, Scotch, English, VVallons, Dutch, ( of whome many were placed in garison would neuer expect, till corne began to faile some by nature, others by custome, being greedie of their owne pleasures, made us liue in hope of a speedy rendring; so easie a thing it is to begin war at ones pleasure, but to end it at an others. But besides the corne, which the cittisens had were man by man commanded to prouide, and which were laid up for the foldiars in the common store-house, the contry people (all the time that we lay at Gilse, it not being as then resolued to shut up all the passages at once) carried a great quantitie into the cittie, for feare of war. Furthermore, all the Captaines and commanders, for the excessive gaine, which they made by asking and receiving the payes of those that died, resolued constantlie in them selues, to vndergoe all asperities; and so much the longer. by how much more foldiars dyed by ficknes and other miseries: because, by that losse, their gaine daylie encreased, and not vnwillingly sustained their owne hungar, by the wages of the dead, getting death by pouertie, and gayne by death: so much more is gold preferred before fidelitie.

The number of those that died during the siege, was so great, that aboue siue thousand dead bodies, were brought in account to Libitine, which was the third part of all the heades (which were in Breda) being numbered at the sirst to siste ene thousand and so the sparingnes of the dead served for victuals to the living, which thing lest we, nor the cittisens them selves should perceive, it was

K

proui-

#### SIEDGE OF BREDA THE

prouided from the begining by the Magistrats of the towne, that none afterwards, tho hugh rich or noble, should have the

bells runge at there buriall.

These thinges, did not only deceive ours, but for the most part also, eue the opinio of the besieged them selues (the Captaines otherwise, who were mightie in factio, had after a maner, set their faith to sale) and many of those that fled from the cittie affirmed, that vnlesse the sige were the sooner raised, that they could hould out no longer: which selfe same thinge, was written out of Holland to the Count of Bergues. Also a German foldiar, who had serued the Hollanders nine monthes, being taken by ours, and knowen by the Count of Isenbur-The 7th of geto be one of his cittie, his life being pardoned, upon this of fenturge condition was sent back to Breda, that when as thinges were in the greatest extremitie, he should returne vnto our armie, assured both of his life, and of reward, after he had bene two monthes at Breda, conversant amongst the soldiars without

suspicion being returned, he related, that the soldiars, com-

Ac in wa

Hopos of good succes. pelled by necessitie, now began to sustaine their lives with horse flesh, nor had not corne for two monthes. He councelled them, that Spinola should more often batter the cittie with his canons, at least in shew, that they might with the more apparent pretext, rendre them selues- They ioyfulland encouraged with the relation of these thinges know for certaine. what they will, and what they wishe? esteening the Count of Bergues nether to be deceiued nor the German soldiarito hauelyed in so great a matter, nor al the fugitiues to haue bene false, they request Spinola, to let them batter the cittie with their artillerie. He although he knew well enough, scarcely any thing was to be got with those engines amongst soldiars inurded to warr, the cittisens also, euen with custome, to cast away feare, yet condiscended to their request, that on three sides on which so many bulwarkes were close to the cittie) the walles of the cittie, and the hou-

ses, should be battered.

Fhillip Count of Mansfeld, oportunely returned at that Commit Mani time in to our armie, lately Captaine of a companie to nesounrish Gustam Adolphus Kinge of Suede, renowmed for his fa- hrin. mous facts, who had led his troupes with great authoritie. He having added industrie, vnto art (as vse is the master of al thinges) found out, that it might serue for great good purpose vnto warr, a new kinde of engine, which might be fitterfor to transport, and carrie the balles farther, and that with lesse quantitie of poudre; To giue order to this busines, departing from the campe to Bruxells, he caused fortie brasse peeces to be cast, also twentie thre murdederinge peeces, to send forth balles of wild-fire. Thirtie of those lesser peeces, of no more weight then a hundred and fourscore pound, did euery one carry balles of six pound weight : the then greater, each one of seauen hundred fiftie pound, carried balles of fiue and twentiepound.

The vse of these, although they cost but halfe so much, was yet greater, and more frequent: for the litle ones, were easilie drowen with two horse, and the greater, with no more then four; wherasalthe old ones, must haue seauen, ten, or eighteene. They carried iron balles, only with the third part of poudre, further then the ould one did. That This inuen. abridgment, Masfilds art invented; for he knew so well, how Manifelt to boyle with firethe melted mettall, that having lesse thic- profitable. knes of brasse, yet was of like hardnes, andwas also bettet then the greater peeces; and their lightnes so much the lesse.

The balles also, although they were shot with lesse poudre, yet for the same reaso flew the further (for the fire being giuen in the centergiues fire to all the pouder at once, but otherwise beinge giuen in the furmust part of the botto driue

the ball with greater vehimencie) of the peece.

An other invention also of this Count, was admired. Iron uersion of balles made with salt peeter, of aboue a hundred pound felt to drive weight, he made to carrie, seuentie paces further then any longer then

other brasse murdering peece. These he shot from a far off, into the very hart, or middest, of the cittie, wheras other wise, al the force of murdering peeces, by reason of the long distance, vtterlie died before they came there, because our bulwarkes, were at lest six hundred paces from the cittie.we vnderstood by the run awayes, do lesse damage then terror to have surprised the besieged by the shooting of those balles; we also saw (hauing got the cittie) the great ruines of hou-

The befreged put to great

sicular be the artillerie of count Ifenburque.

ses that were ouerthrowen. One of the ammunition houses (wherin the poudre was keept) having the top tumbled downe, not taking fire, fell without doing any hurt likely oand in par- therwise to have brought great saughter upon the cittie, But other balles of the canons, where with on a three fould side (and on that especially which Count Isenbergue wonne) we battered the citrie, made such feare, that both many houses were left emptie, and the assemble was called weekly to church, without the ringing of any belle, and at an vnusuall houre, and at last the soldiars were commanded to goe to their standing places, without the ringing of the belles. The wife of Captaine Aertsenius, that shee might encourage the fearfull mindes of the cittilens, when the bullets flew very thick, being carried in her coache upon the walles shewing a manlike courage in a womans bodie, taught that courage was to stand in steede of a wall.

The flates complaining of Grane Maurish.

The enimies affaires standing in these termes, it was commonly saied amongst the people, that the confederated States, and Graue Maurice were one angrie with another for the ill managing of these matters. The States al eaging that because he had left so much time to Spinola, to fortifie his tents, busying him selfe to beatedowne the walles of cleaues; that noting being done, (after two and twentie dayes spent to no purpose) he departed from the campe at meade. Contrarywise, Graue Maurice blamed the States, and here after spoke ill af their gouvernment among whom generallyin

ly in the opinion of all men, they altogether made their profit of him. That he left it to themselves to judge; whether to ther comthey had don him more honor, then they had received be-planut nefit from him.

The states displeased with that speeche, and searing least he would reiest the government, cried out together, that he was their soueraigne Captaine, nor did at all dout of his wildome and fidelitie, but that they had only proposed those thinges, which seemed to them to be expedient: that he should goe forward to defend the common-welth with the sword, to dispose of the war after his owne pleasure: that they would make it appeare vnto him, how deare Breda was, vnto them: that he should spare for no impositions, were it for no other respect, then that it was the patrimonie of the house of Nassau. He appealed with this promise and excuse, lest he should suffer his diligence to be craued of the nes of horse. common wealth, caused a thousand horse to be enrolled and armed at his owne expences. Mereouer, the States them selues, another thousand to encrease the companies which were expected from france. further they consult about making a damme, where with they might shut up the Acoff passage of the river of Merka, not far from Seuenberge. be the many This, for sooth, seeming, to be the only meanes left vnto cor Ericha or them to deliuer Breda, if as often as the raging of the sea drovene campes. swelled highe, accustomed to ouer-flow into the adioyning fieldes, and the winter waters (which flow into the river by the brookes) being re tayned, they should ouer-flow all the groundes and that, that standing water was fit, ether to fend victualls by ship es into the cittie, or for distroying of They loyned our armie: they set therfore vpon this matter, of so great an inumeraimportance, and of so incredible expences; they send to of bankes Seuenbergue in great number of boates barkes, and cock masterialis. boates (wherof they have great aboundance) to that place, wher there is a certaine mouth of the river, which they call

Lam gate

OF BREDA THE SIEDGE 78

Lamsgate, and the side-bankes to the clifts, ar full of hollow places, All thies boates, were needfull to carry the piles. Then many ditchers and wourkmen being set a worke they ordaine wood to be cut downe, tursse to becut round about stones, trees, plankes to be carried, boates to be loaded, and lastly the piles, to be set opposite to ether side of the banke: when behould, at by an vnexpected frost, of three

dayes, they ar compelled to defift.

The vigilardel sinburque prenented the profum.

In the very night of our Lords Natiuitie (vpon which ce of the count day they first did vndertake that worke ) Stakenbrouck, with great troupes of his, went to Rosendale, and comes tion of Sia- behinde the backes of Isenburges companies, to see what he could espie. he vnderstood by his spies, that but a litle ditche being filled, it was easie to passe, which to fill, there needed but some six or seauen spads. Glad of this newes, takes with him eighteene companies of horse, with no more then seauen spades. Being come to the place he perceiues that the thinge could not be done with the helpe of a hundred spades, yet sending some before, he commandes them to attempt the passage. Our hors-man that had his appointed standing, which watched not far off, discharging his peece, giues the figne, and cryes out arme. Stakenbrouck thinking to be bewrayed by the signe, commanded to sound al the trumpetes, contented only to haue disqueted oure campes, ran away. All passages being otherwise so stopped by Count Isenbergue, with so many ditches, with so many boughes of trees, and piles fast ned in the earth, that they scarcly seemed passable to a single man.

The frost being past, the workmen (although great difficultie was proposed of dispatching the damme by reason of the swiftnis of the river ) returne to their ommitted worke they finke three very longe boates of burthen to the bottom, loaden with tursfe, and with stones, and casting sagotts vpon the earthe, together with the damme be-

SIEDGE OF BREDA. gume on both the brinkes of the river, laying the turttes in order, driving great stakes betwixt to bind the ground, they aduance halfe way into the river. Moreover in the towne it selfe of Seuebergue, by letting ir and letting out the floodes they make fluces on the other side of the riuer, that after the floodes had fild the fieldes, they kept them under water by the height of that poole, by which it was needfull to passe ouer the ferrie-boates. full of prouision. hauing therfore gayned the ebbing and flowing of the sea, they againe prepare those thinges which ar needfull to

furnish the ships.

Spinola pondered that worke with much care, and ther- The Marques fore he studeed before all thinges, that by the information carefulling ofspies, he might vnderstand in all times, by day and night, fremining what soeuer was done in that place. And as often as the said the Moone was ether new, or at the full (which dayes, ar wont to cause the greatest raging of the seas) he planted more forces nere to the campes of heyden and of hage, on which side the irruption was most feared. Next, he caused the sluces of all the rivers (by which the land-waters were brought about heydam, into the river of Breda) to be opened, whilft the waves of the sea, over-drowned all the fildes, and, being retyred, commanded, them to be shut: and then when they came to worke about their pretended damme (lower now by the waters departed) he sodainly drawing ours soules vp the fluces, by letting goe the rest of the force of the wa- much ibe terwhich he retayned, sent it vpon their worke, and hindredall the administration of their endeuours. Furthermore, setting mariners, by night cut asunder the bankes of the river of Merka in fundry places, the length of five thousand foote: for which there was a two-fould reason. First, that such waters as they retayned by the damme, to make the channel of the river swell, and let out towards heydam he, cutting the bankes of the river might divert into the bor-

dering valleys of the fieldes. Next, that by how much the more water the surging of the sea should bring ouer the bankes, into the large spaces of the meadowes it should be returned back with the greater violence, by its departure, vpon the damme: which for certaine so fell out, so Rureprisen. that by how much the neerer, both the sides of the damme approached together, so much the higher the sand raised it of the Mar- selfe from the bottome finally asking the adules of all carpenters and other Inginieres, who denyed that so great a damme could be preserued from higher waters, yet before all councelles Spinola judged it expedient to prouide, that no place should be left the enemie to pierce thorough.

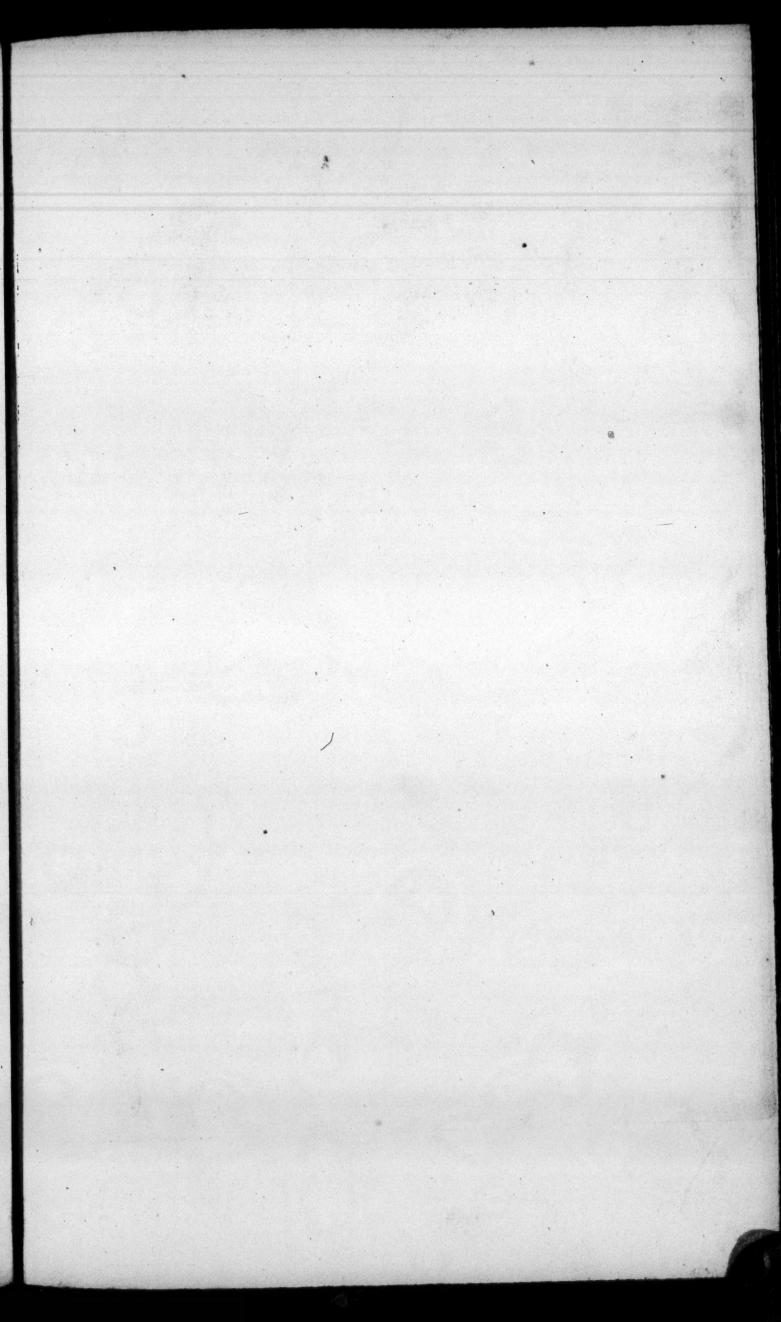
prudent care

## Number

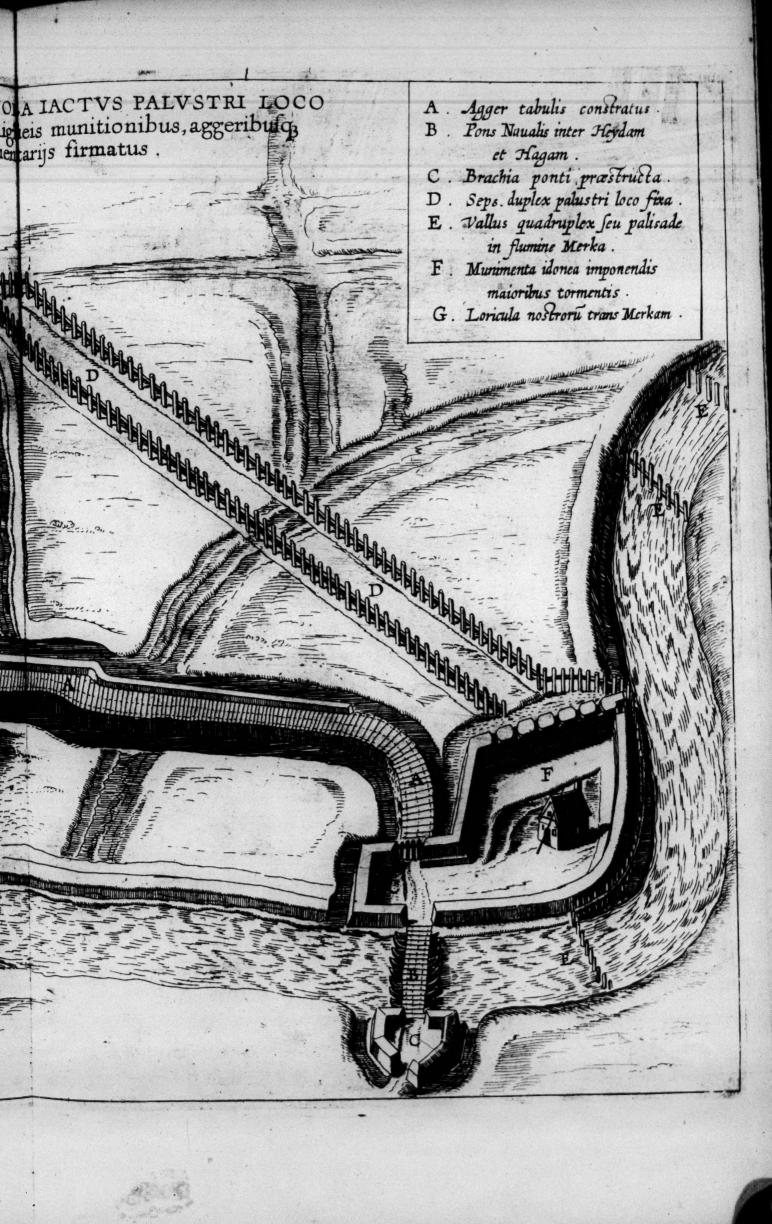
To that dike therfore, which he had brought from the dock of the bridge towards hage (digged thorough lest it might be passed with cock-boates) he commandes another thicker hedge or roe of trees to be cast before, and to be bound a boue with trees laid a crosse after the maner of the other. Then he caused a litle shelter or parapet alongste to be set vpo the dike on that side of the stoccados of five foote His vigilance high, to couer the shooters. Furthermore, here and there he placeth aforte, wheron he might plant the Canons. Lastly, he blocked vp the riuer. with three or four roes or Rankes of great and stronge stokadoes of wood wherbe he might hinder the passinge of the enemy as well on the outward as on Ross of Acc. the in ward sides if they should come to atempt our workes or to soccor the town that be meanes of thies stokadose the possing of there boates might be hindered in not passing the riveror in takinge posession of oure bridge and fortificationes. Betwixt these two outmost stoccadoes of trees, there lay at incre the enimies ships which were lately taken, with their mastes

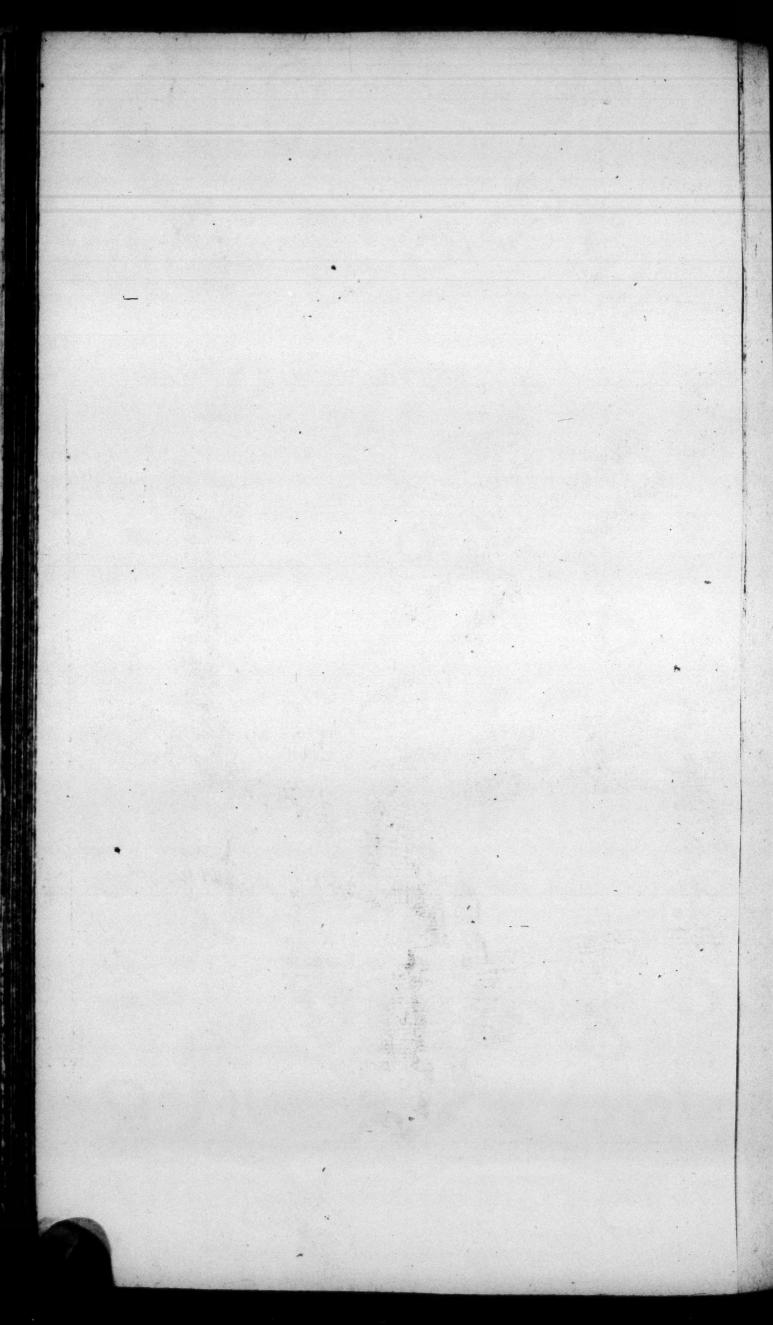
prenailed.

m diftance









mastes placed backwards upon the fore decks, to receive and rent the sayles of such ships as they should meete. Vpo them abridge was built, and a parapett placed fast by the bridge, and boordes and plankes necessarie for the same. some had their keeles boared thorough with hoales, but yet other insuen. fostopped, that taking the sparres out of the hoales, they frement to might sodainly by sonken in to the bottom of the river in not paand which being stopped might altogither hinder the fay- fing the riling and passing of the enemy. To the outward stoccadoes of threes, two mastes were, tied together by the two pointes crossinge ouer the river. Before these there lay a bark full of pitch, rosin, and tow, and with other thinges prepared for fire, which, had the enimie come, being difpersed into the enimies nauie, would out of douthaue caused great slaughter.

These thinges accomplished, the enemies not slowlie, mended vp againe in the nerer places, the detriment of the trenche cut by vs, by a double fortification made on ther side, at the mouth of the river, lest we should hinder by our irruptions, the disposition of the worke. Also those of Breda, ether that they might come into fome part of the worke, and having broken the force of their rivers, the damme at Sevenbergue might be more easily perfited, or that they might recompence the worke attempted in September all in vaine, by destroying the trenches with which the rivers ar divided, to let forth water upon our campes, they began to make those bulwar-

kes thicker, and to raise them higher.

This being knowen, Spinola (seeing he could not diuert the river of Merka, from his wonted current) he maketh a ditch of two thousand two hun-The Marquet dred feete longe, before the walles of the cittie (whe-medito binre a higher ground retayned the waters) by which he stons of their turneth all standing water, by a brooke brought about the water.

fide of the cittie, into Merka, lest the waters should be let up higher into his campes. VVhich ditch, before it was sinnished being augmented and strengthened in the river by those of Breda, being cast downe by the diluge of those waters that were gathered together, ouerth rew some of the sluces, and fortifications of the walles, to the great affrightmet of the cittie. Also nere vnto Seuenbergue, the great force of the water returneing back, drowned three ships in the botthome of the river (which being loaden, they had sunke into it) and ouer-boare al the piles laid upon them. Vnto which thinge that of the divine protection did succeed, because as longe as that ditche was wrought by so many handeslabouring together, although they shot continually against our men forth of the cittie, yet the shoulder of one

only soldiar was shot with a litle bullet.

Those of Seuenbergue would not yet desist from their designe, which they had in vaine attempted the third or fourth time although they vnderstood it was most hard to be effected. They who saw the miserablenes of their estate, iudged that they went about with a vaine dissimulation, to relieue the hope of the besieged. They notwith stading, bargaine to repaire the vndertaken damme from both sides of the bankes of the river. To strenghten it, they faste straight trees by a line in the river, filling it up with turffes given fro hand to hand. They fil up the spaces betwixt the trees, with great stones, tursfes, and boughes of trees. Least their labor should be intermitted, the turffes digged out of lowe places (whence the swelling of the sea, drawe back the water) they lay up in piles, like to stacks; that such as by the swelling of the waters appeared aboue, they might bring to withe their cock boates. Lastly, so they striue against both sea and riuer as if they woulde ouercome euen nature it selfe. Iustinus Nassau, bega againe to repaire the bulwarkes at Breda, and gaue order to amend the floud-gates, and fortresses that were fallen: furthermore, to raise up the trenches and the walles walles before our cannons, lest the houses should by endo-

maged by our shooting.

Spinola although he beleeued now in some sort the affirmation of the Architects or engineres that his kapes could not beremoued, nether by the ouerflowinges of the chanielles by the waves of the sea, nor by the refluxes of the ditches of the towne, by which by the cuting of a new ditch, he diverted the water of the fenues into Merka, fro the fiel- The Marques des; yet because he knew the Hollanders to be skilfull in sea premented the plates of matters, both by speculatio and by practise, and saw the not some enemy. desist from their endeuours, sent continually spies to Seuenbergue, not contet with the report of what they found vnless thé selues had also seene, that to be true which they affirmed. And when word was brought that the damme, for the most part perfected. did goe forward, and many ships to lye at ancre, prepared to carry victualls, turned that way, whether the win de of Breda carried them; once againe by Gods prouidéce, the winde, which had blowen prosperously vntill that day, turned contrary, and so great a tempest The emmenarose on the sodaine, that the posts driue in to the river with tions of the sledges or ramers, the tursses, the fagots, and the stones, were thing against over horses by the deliver with the sledges or ramers. ouer-borne by the deluge, and the litle boates wherwith the tempele they brought the turffes and other materialls, beaten one against another, and cast on the shore, and all nauigation vtterly hindered. But afterwards by those tepests they gayned this, by the change of the weather, and continuation of the windes, that the work of the ondertaken dame, they suppo-

fed necessarily to be deferred vntill the next march. These thinges vnderstood, the Senat, lest ether The printby the continuance of the siege, they should want finat of Brevictualls, or for want of mony should be vnable to ". pay the soldiars wages, resolued by two wayes to prouide a remedie. First to lenghten out their prouision by measuring out and distributing of it sparingly: for after that they the houses had once in the month of September, taken acount from and burns.

house

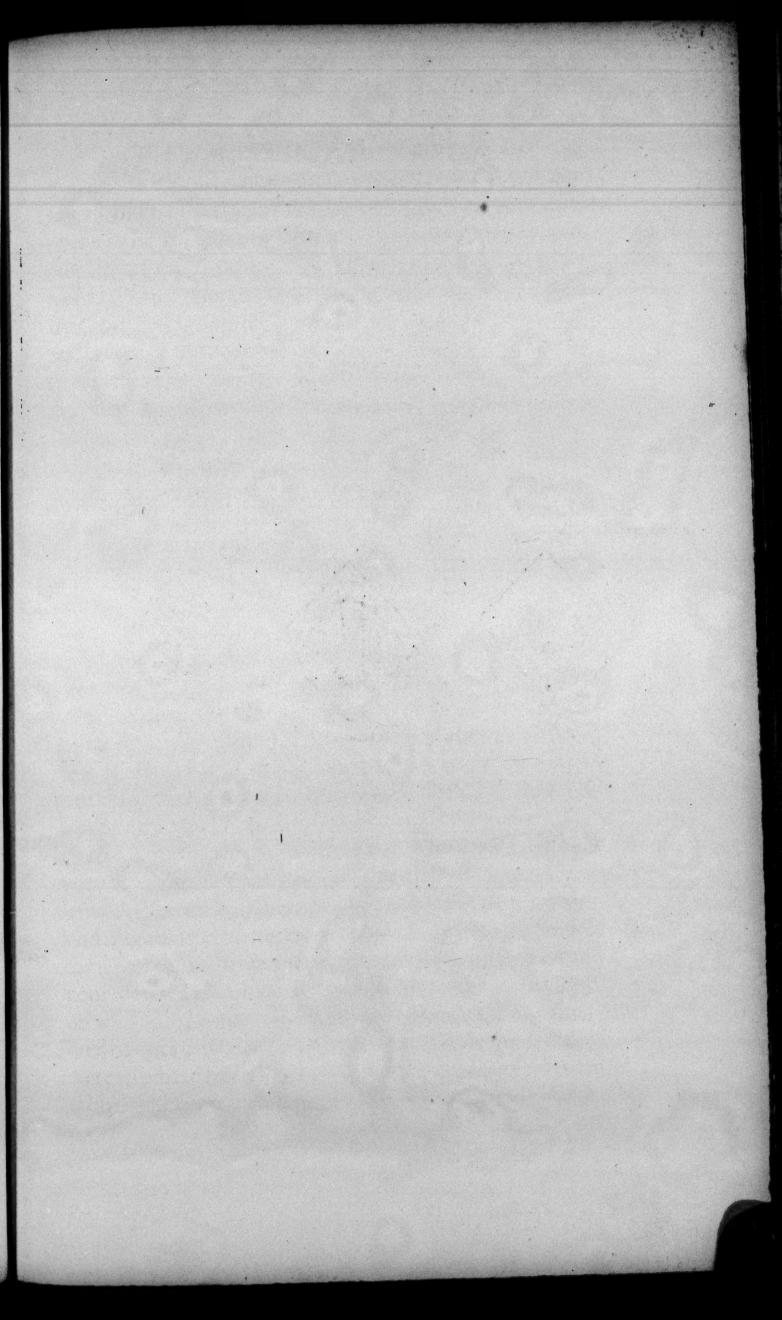
house to house of the corne, they againe in October, calculate all the graine in the whole cittie; and againe in the same October, in two dayes space, all that was noted was againe measured, setting watchmen from street to street, writinge downe the number of people in each familie. And when the cittisens were found to have twelve thousand measures of wheate, in the publicque store-house, since thousand; ad since hundred head of cattell, it was decreed, that there should be measured, for so many weekes, to the soldiar, out of the common store-house, a hundred and sisting measures; to the cittisens, out of their owne heape, at thousand measures; eighteene head of cattell to be slaine, wherof the pound should be sold for three penns.

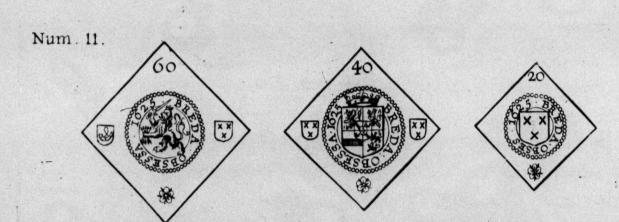
Nether yet contented with that distribution, visiting a-

All the corn
vous brought
into a store
bouse.

gaine the garners of the cittisens, they calculate once more all the corne, and forbade, none to be fould, or carried away, without publicque authoritie, upon the penaltie of fortie crownes. By which penaltie also they ordained, that no cittisen should from thence-forth, brue beere in his house, lest bruing of the stronger beere secretly, they should consume the more corne. Lastly, more was done in December, when they commanded to be brought forth in publick out of privat houses, what come soeuer they kept secretly else where. And least any should deceiue them, in the moth of lanuarie, calling every one in to the court, they vrged them to take their oathe, that they should declare as they tought, how many measures of wheate, meale, barley, oates, ether of their owne, or of others, they had in secret: upon condition and obligation, that he who being sworne, would not confesse the number, in the meane while, should euery day, pay twentie shillinges: but who so should wittingly for-sweare him selfe, should be both punished for his periurie, and should moreouer be condemned in three score pound. with these penalties were the bakers and the millars

Lauve ordained for she bakers mellers.





THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 85 millars also bound, to whom it was forbidden by a penall law to bake no bread wayghing lesse then six pound and a quarter, or to sell to any one, more then two pound, ether of wheate, or of meale. These lawes being made, the next day after the calendes of Ianuarie, the Magistrates and the Captaines, going thorough out all the houses and graneries, tooke the corne from euery one, making them to sweare, that they kept no more corne from them secretly.

Then they began after this maner, to cure the discease of the want of mony. The Gouernor of the cittie, the Coronells, and Captaines, and all the Officers, swearing how coyned more much mony euery one had, affirmed, that what euery one money.

was able to lend, should be coyned a new.

# Number XI.

Then were four sorts of monie, of brasse and silver made, of a four square forme: the thre that were of silver were of two, foure, and six shilinges, those of brasse, of a penny, halfpeny, and a farthing. Then was it published by a Cryar, that that fort of money, should passe current for so much, and be of such a valew, as they were declared by their prices.

In the meane while, vnwclcome newes were brought vnto vs of Brocheme, a towne of Cleeue. Lambertus Char- Cambertus Charles belesius of Newmehe, Gouernor of the consederated States, sound Gogh vnderstanding of the smale number of the garison, and of whose word the fall of the walles, gathering men, forth of the adioyning broken. confederated places, he endeuoreth to breake into Gogh, on what side he may, and doth attempt it. Of nine hundred of ours, who were left in garison, only five hundred were esteemed fit to beare armes, the rest being worne out with sicknes or with wearines. The fortresses being weak-

L iij

ned

ned with the moisture, where the ditches of the walles were full of foordes gaue passage to the troopes, nor were on that

side, planted with stakes, or with piles.

Iacobus Tourlandus Gouernor of Grocheme, aduertifed of the issue of the foldiars of Newmege, aduiseth the neighbouring Gouernors of the Kinges townes, that they should looke to them selues, being him selfe as he thought secure. Euernow and then, he made the round about the walles, and the day before they besieged the towne, he doure to gard that place, where the walles were broken, where it seemed by reason of the ruines, a more easie passage did lye open. Also, what he had vnderstood of the enemies issue whate he had aduised his neighbours, what him selfe had done, of all these thinges he gives account by writing vnto Spinola; which letters of Ioanes Gonsales Gouernor of VVesel, of the vncertaine state of thinges, togheter with the letter of Tourland, being received he checkes Tourland, that

The enimie going forth in the dead of the night early in the morning, stood under the fallen walle of the towns. There were four thousand foote, and four hundred horse. These, whilest they laboured to get to the top by the ruines, our fourscore watch-men, assricted on a sodaine at the presence and number of the enimie, for saking their leader, with shamefull feare betaking them to slight gaue way to the enimie to entre in, by that place which they had un-

ether forgetfull, or careles of him selfe he vndertooke the

care of others when he could not, by reason of so great di-

dertooke to defend.

The enemie arrived unauvares.

They posessing the walles, with their weapons a while after, sease upon two gates, and upon the market. The most part of Tour-lands owne for saking him, hardly able to withstand the assault, the enimie being now come to the

gates,

gates, gathering together some soldiars of those that fled, endeauoreth to defend the Castle, and the other Gate of the cittie. He sendes to VVesel, to Ioannes Gonsales, to crave finded the helpe, promising bothhe and his, in the meanetime to castle and keepethe place. Gonsales writ back vnto him, that he that place. should still retayne his former courage, and auoweth that he should soone receive succour from him: only that he should stand faithfull. with much a doe was that day sustained. By night, when ours couragiously opposed the forces of the enimie, at lenght there were beaten out of the gates: only the Castle didremaine. The next day after, perceiuing the succour of athousand foote, who contrary to that which Tourland had aduertised to be done, entring by the posterne gate of the Castle by hastning, to breake the bridge, leaving three hundred on the other-side of the riuer; all which were ether saine by the enimie, or came aliue in to their subiection. Tourland, hauing mended with lathers and boordes, that bridge, which led out of the castle into the towne, and which him selfe had broken, about to make a fallie forth into the cittie, being shot in the bellie, was greuously wounded: and so at last, in the sight of all the Captaines, upon honorable conditions, rendred it up.

Lambertus Charlesius, author of that expedition, got veras fore the victorie, but enioyed not the benefit therof very long. hurs. For after certaine houses sacked, Churches robbed, Altars Gogh vul subuerted, Images burned, all thinges divine and humaine quite disordered, lastly nether weighing nor moderating nothing, but to doeiniurie, at last had this victorie, dying of Lambers of the palsie, he received worthie punishment for his wic- charles. kednes. It appeared, even by the judgment of the enimie, and his that we lost no great matter by looking Grocheme nether defended paint it was so much intercepted for desire of retayning it but thinking to divert Spinola from Breda. For Breda being now rendred they aggreed with us (without any condition

asked on the other side ) that that towne should be reputed for neutral and free. Those of Breda notwistanding, heashould berering of that victorie talking with our watche from the wal-Those of Bre- les, with a wittie soldiarlike wipe bid them be packing to daffauteth at Grocheme.

The rumor and fame that pafeth of Mansfelt.

That the

Louvne

preced for

The prudent presentions of the Infan-

About that time, it was reported, that the troupes, which Mansfield had gathered, ran vp and downe in the borders ofhenault and Artois (the bordering prouinces next vnto France.) The Infanta Isabella, albeit she could not suspect, that any Prince would entangle her florishing affaires, with those forlorne affaires of Masfield; yet because shewas not ignorant, that the willes of Kinges, as they ar violent, so to be mouable and vncertaine, she, according to the greatnes of the perill, prepared for war howfoeuer, and resolued to resiste strogly, if it were offered: she therfore appointed garisons, about henault and Artois, for the defece of the confines. To those of henault, she sent the Count of Emden for their comander, Artois she commended to the Count of hoogstrat (who was chiefe gouernor therof, to be defended. She sent the Count of sforza, to hasten the Captaines and the Duke of Bauarias companies, against the coming of Mansfeld. She commanded the corne and cattel to be driven into the remoter citties: she forbid horse to be transported out of the low contries, into France, as the french had then forbid corne to be carried into the low contries. Spinola likewise suspecting, that Mansfeld seconded with the french, English, and German aydes, would deflect towards the lower Palatinat, commandes V Villiam Verdugius. Gouernor of those places, to gather in garison a hundred and eleuen free companies of Germans, with two companies ofhorse, besides the companie of Captaine Gratfreus, admitted into pay with fiue hundred horse. In the meane space, the soldiars in the wallon pro-

uinces, armed them selues, with three thousand horse,

command d the lowver Palintinas.

and

and with almost fifteene thousand foote; the companies gathered a new, towards the end of sommer, were also ready. sources of The companies of the Count of Anholt, of three thousand the emperor foote, came, with a winge of a thousand horse (Baron of Ain Journell. sihastining them) the Marques Spinella armed on the borderes withe the emperores socorres who resolued with a willing minde and great desire to encounter Mansfeld, with four thousand two hudred horse, and three thousand foote. All the Prouinces companies, ar committed to the com- Don Carles mad of Don Carolus Coloma, late Embaffador for the Kin-manded this ge. The Prouinces horse, were comitted to Alberrus Aren-of the contrib bergue, Prince of Barbancone Master de campe, who was for that purpose lately called from the commandrie of the horse. These were first wiled to stay at Namure, to the end to stop Mansfelds passage, if, as of late, he should come to inuade the borders: but vnderstanding a while after, that he went about to joyne him selfe, with Graue Maurices companies, both of them, with the Prouinces companies, planted them selfes not far from Antwerp.

Spinola reioycing to haue so great an armie, as the wal- of the wohole lons scarce remember euer to haue seene the like (for they were censured, besides the garisons of the bordering citties, to be thirtie thousand foote, eight thousand horse, yet ommitted no time without solicitude of the siege, but that he endeuored by letters intercepted, to vnderstand the councells of Maurice, and of the besieged. For this respect, he was not wearied, nether with watchinges, nor with labor. He fetteth many in standing, and watching places, promising thégreatrewardes, if they could intercept any such letters. Three were seene to enter into the cittie', our watch being ether careles, or deceived by their celeritie. Almost in timen of that place, whence thiefe were feene to flip by, by tho- graus Manse that sought a few dayes after, a litle purse was found, found. wherin two letters; Imeared round about with wax against the damage of the water, if they were to be caried

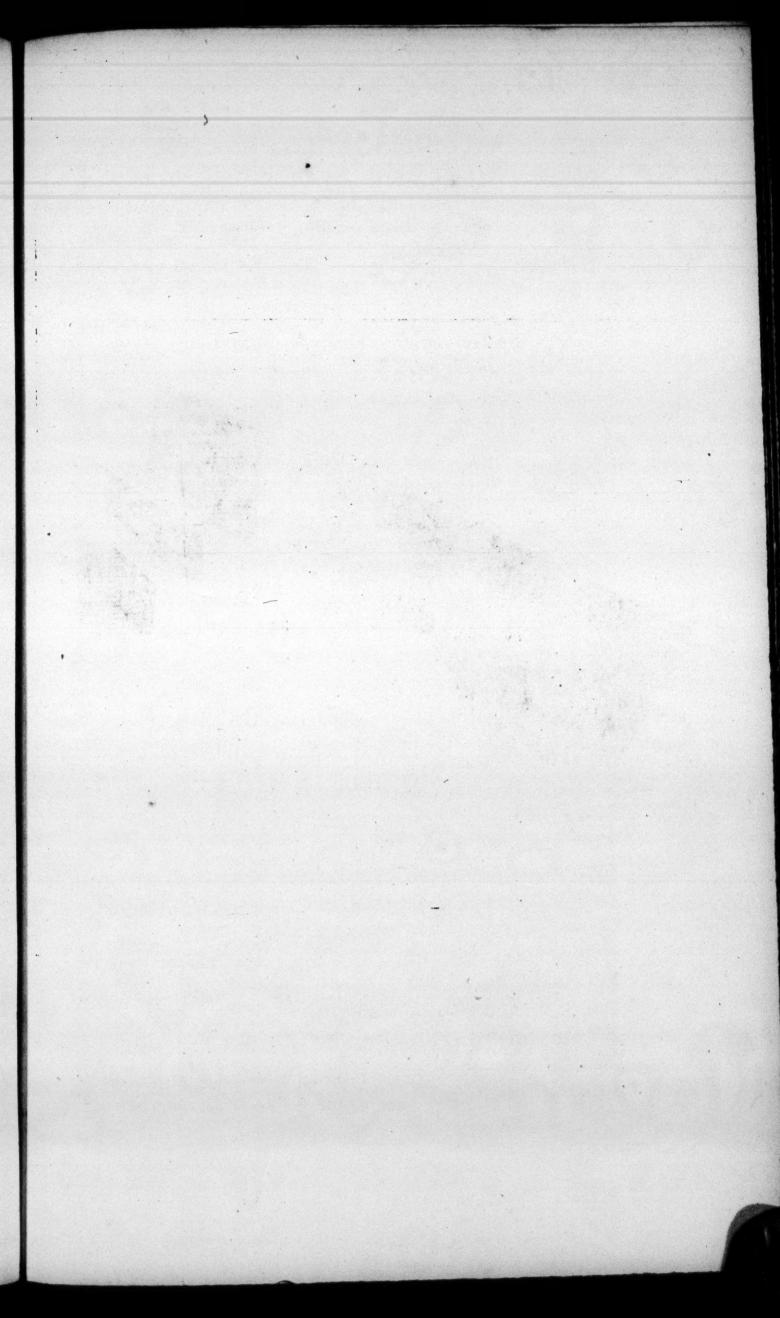
ried in by meanes of water. Both were Maurices; one written to Iustinus Naslauius, the other to te State of Breda, written with characters, abbreuiations, al most inexplicable. In these, when many had trauelled to interpret them, only the good fortune of Michaele Rötartius. Secretarij to the Kinge and to the Marques preuayled. He, by continuals studie both day and night, pickt out their meaning. This was the substance of one of them, written to, Iustinus, with a shorter discourse.

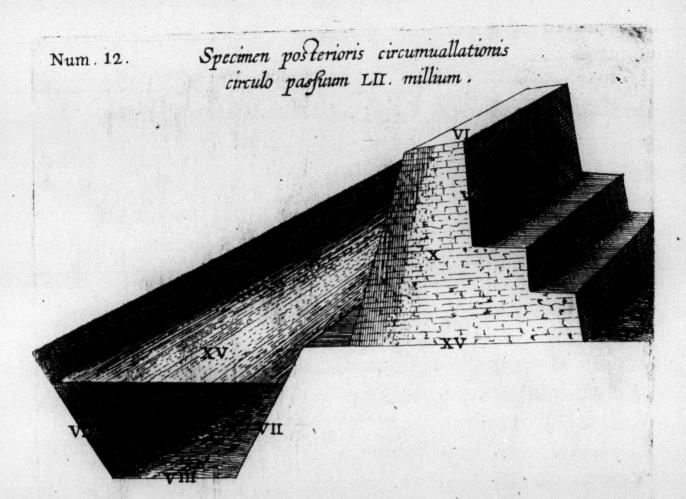
Mighel rosard explicased ther meaning. 90

That he had vnderstood to his great content, so great quantitie of corne, to have bene of late found amongst the cittisens: that they must especially be carefull, that by a sparing distribution, it might be likewise lengthened, wherby he might have the more time to bringe supplies for which cause, he laboured with all possible endeauour, in France, England, and in the confederated prouinces. That for the samerespect, Mansfeld was come, that adjoyning his companies, he might recall Spinola from the fiege. That they were now coming, and had bene there, had not the contrary windeshindred them. That there were two thouland horse (besides some companies gathered in the Seigniorie of Liege, and else where ) fourteene thousand English foote . at Douer, ready to take ship. The rest of the foot in Germanie, and the confederated prouinces, chosen by him, to the nuber of eleuen thousand, already shipped, with certaine other copanies, expected the weather. That they had already once, ser sayle, but by a contrarie winde were driven back. That as touching the confederated States, that they would spare no cost nor labor, to aduance Mansfelds endeauours, and to deliuer Breda, hauing by a new decree ordained to gather four thousand horse, (about the number of the accustomed armie) in England and France; and there, more then six thousand foote. That as it was sirmelie hoped, the springe approaching, that there should be armed, fortie thou-

gt . thousand soote, and six thousand horse, to deliuer Breda by one meanes or other. That as to the great good of the armie and of the cittie, he wished, that the victualls (which lustinus him selfe had written) might last fro the present teth day of lanuarie, for a hundred and eight dayes next enfuing euen vntill the Calends of May. And albeit he hoped verely, that his whole armie should be ready much sooner, yet he prayed them, that the victualls should be prolonged by sparing them, as much as might be, to the end that more time might be gayned, both for his owne and another armie, which was as yet abiding in the borders of Frace. Now, that he defired to vnderstand, whathe tought of distributing a certaine portion of bread, to the soldiars, to the cittisens, to their wives and children: that it feemed to him a thinge worthie of consideration, that commonly then more was wont to be eaten, ther when bread was given out by meafure:otherwise not to buy more then was vsuall and necessarie, especially when it was sould at a high price. Besides that that thinge was wont to give occasio to tumults, how great caution soeuer was vsed for the conservation of Iustice. wherfore that he left all that to the judgment of the fenat it selfe, and councell of war, what soeuer they should determine to be for the good and profit of sparing of victualls. what the soldiars horses were to doe (corne and fodder being spet) that he dealt with the States therabouts. Tat they promised, to pay the wages which the horsmen were to receive for these that were aliue, more then for those that were slaine, so that an indifferet valuatio were made therof wherforethat they should, refuse nothing to endure extreme hugar, it being published abroad, that they should be slaine. That they should keepe their milche-cowes (because milke was very nourishing) for reliefe in their last extremitie, as long as any forredge lasted. And although it was not to be douted, that he had of late with special diligence, visited al the grana-Mij

92 granaries and store-houses of the cittie yet that he prayed him, continually to looke about by all meanes, to augment the common store house, if parhaps any thinge were hid by any one by deceit. Furthermore, that it was related to him by the Senat, of the carefull desire of the people of Breda, for the mittigating of all the distresses of the siege, with their owne purse and corne; but that there were also complaints brought by them, against the insolencie of thofe that were to defend them, who although they could not iustly complaine, nether of lodging, nor of fire, nor of their pay, nor of any excessive price of meates, yet by libertic and force, both by day and night, were careles ether to breake downe the houses, or dig up gardens, or to pluck up their hedges, of their orchardes, or to spoile their stables, their shops and standing places, and that only for lack of discipline, when some lately put in prison for these faultes, yet escaped without punishment. VVhich example doutles might coole the feruour and promptitude of the cittisens in watching, who now began to plead for them selues, that their owne houses were to be kept against their domesticall enimie, before the walles them selues: wherfore he desired, that if the same were hereaster found, they should be more seuerly looked vnto who so should offend, to the intent that the feare of punishment might deter others: for that it was the part of foldiars, to forbid iniuries to the cittisens And that it was his pleasure, that these his letters should be deliuered to the Captaines, and assistants of the councell of war, wherby they may vnderstand, that necessarilie fuch in commodities of the cittisens, were to be prouided for, who were sufficiently oppressed in other thinges. That of the new trench of the enimie, placed toward Seuenbergue there was agreat palizado made of posts, Furthermore, the States cease not to damme vp the riuer of Breda neere Seuenbergue, and that it should be shortly finished: although





although many douted; that channell being stopped vp, what would after come to passe. By some it was thought the fieldes would largely ouer-flow: of others, that it was douted. That the thinge would judge it selfe, after the euent. That he knew for certaine, that bosome to be so ample, that it could not be filled but with infinit waters, although the river were retayned: nether was there need of any great helpe to breake the dike, now so fortified by the enimie: that that worke would bring annoyance to the enimie, when he should come to fuccour them. wherfore, that it should not be from the purpose, if against that time, ships were fent by them vnto him, for to helpe him. This was the substance of the letters. In the end, at the foote of the letter, was added. That Mansfelds companies, were once againe set to sea, by a contrary winde, were againe brought backinto the harbour. That Lambert Charlefius, Gouernor of Newmege, had taken Grocheme by force.

## Number XII.

These letters being received, and Maurices designes made knowen vnto vs, calling and requiring so great forces of forraine soldiars, spinola vnderstanding that all that war was intended against him, and that he was yet to retaine in the field full three monthes space, when Maurice had vndertaken with so great obstinacie, to deliuer Breda, as though he esteemed the whole good of the common welthe, to be placed in the losse of that one cittie) breaking downe sirst those forts, which lately being built at mede, Maurice had forsaken, he resolued to encompasse his armie with incredibile labor, with a trenche of wonderfull greatnes, in the most wicked time of winter, least so great Miji

94 an armic of the enimie, should break in behinde him at vnawares, as they had appointed at the beginning of the springe. That trenche when it was finished, in the whole compasse, contayned fiftie two thousand paces, so much greater was this then that former made on the sodaine contayning no more then thirtie thousand six hundred paces. Posteritij will wonder, nether, would Pompey him selfe, or Cesar beleeue it, if they were aliue, of whom, the one, cut a trench, at the most of fifteene thousand paces; the other, one of eighteen thousand to goe to Dyracchius, And lest any man should thinke that the count should be mistaken, it is thought good, that the number of the paces thorough euery campe being found out by his owne care and fidelitie, should be committed to writing. The quarter of Spinola in the village of Genik, with that which Salazarius generall of the horse, defended at his back, were inclosed with a trenche of two and twentie thousand six hundred thirtee three paces. That of Balancon, with eight thousand six hundred. That of Isenburgue, with a leuen thousand five hundred fiftie four. That of Ballion, with nine thousand, eight hundred thirtiene.

Another trince vva comaund d to be made.

Now Spinola had begun to compasse within, with an other trenche, but of a lesser space, against the irruptions of the besieged. That because the cittie was first rendred, was neuerfully finished, yet contayned with his imperfect circle, sixteene thousand paces. But both of these were ten soote highe, the walles arising, not vpright, but step by step. Below, sifteene soote thick, with abanket and parapet within for the vse of the shooters, below ten soote thicke, raised vp siue soote highe, with a ditch depressed without side seauen soote Depe, in breadth sisteene from side to side, the bottome lyeng open no more then eight soote. These two trenches had so much

much more strenght then the former, which in height exceeded not fiue foote, in thicknes seauen foote, with a ditch nothing broader. Vnto both of these greater trenches, were built new redutes, and batteries, to plant canons vpon; furthermore were at euery entrie ahaulf moone. Diuers other fortiredutes were also adioyned, by reason of the perill and dan- the quarters gerous cituation of the place. They were so fortified with new receptacles, and with many other workes, that none but he who faw them, could hardly conceive the frame of so great workes; so that I. May with out iniurie, truly tearme them, a very Labyrinth of fortifications. The number of all the workes in the campes (besides those fortifications, which were built in divers villages, ether to defend greatness the conuoves, or to defend the irruptions) were a hundred the fortification. seauentie eight: refuges, fourscore and sixstine: redutes, thirtie seauen: fortes fortie fiue with batteries reforsed: so far did this siege surpasse the renowmed endeauours of Cesar, against Alesia and Dyrachium, where there were no more but four and twentie fortes without any more fortificatio-

nes but atrence. VVhilst these thinges began to beliet in order, Mans- Presiminal of Mansfeld. feld having gathered together certaine helpes beyond the sea, and else where supposing him selfe in despite, now to be feared, fayning to goe to the Palatinat, humbly befeecheth the Archdutches Isabella by letters, that she would please to grant him a safe passage thorough her contrie, and to afifthim with a secret conuoy. he had conceited in worse to his his head, that without any suspicion, he should be suffered aluen to passe thorough the Kinges prouinces (which way he was of necessitie to goe) to gratifie his Master the Kinge of England. That he would not attempt the same without aduertiseng hir altesa which she, without discurtesse, could not seeme to deny: but if she should, then that he would make his way by force, which the equitie of his cause required

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 96

quired. Isabella, having often tried the honestie of that so well knowen man, thought it best to signifi by silence, how litle credit he had with her, and how litle she feared his fodainegathered and vnexpert armie, fitter for the plough, then for the war, nor composed scarcely of any other, then of soldiars compelled by force, she being fortified with so

In the meane space, those of Breda, whilst they see them

selucs entrenched with so great workes, both expect with

many and so expert soldiars.

Extreams vvounder full decre.

longe hope, for Mansfieldes helpe, and he (toffed too and fro with the sea ) to tarrie longer then they expected, began and victually to groane and to wax wearie. For now cheefe, and stock fishe fayled, now they began most cruelly to enhance the price of meates. A pound of butter, was at halfe a crowne:a pot Greate difea- of oyle at fix shillinges: an egge at three pence halfpeny: a measure of pease, three pound a pound of Bacon, eightee-Asstrance of ne pence. which dearth of victualls, the soilderes impatient the cutifens. of want, draue them to the dismall eating of dead bodies otheres for the most part by the vse of vnaccustomed meates, became (as the Phisitians call it) full of scurffe. for being wearied with all forts of cuills, afflicted with a greuous plague, were nourished with ould and with stinking wheate, long before prouided against such an accident The cittisens, as the labors of the soldiars, and assudictie of their watchinges did diminish, tooke vpon the to keepe the walles of the cittie, leaving the outward forrifications to the soldiars: from which worke none, albeit ould and exempted, would admit dispensation. Iustinus Nassau, least the extreame dearth and want of victualls, should cause some vproare amongst the soldiars, to the end he might make them the more faithfull to him, he chose the more needy artificers to be in the places of the dead soldiars, that they might have wages, when now they had no gettinges, and might succeed vnto their labors. Furthermore, acquitting them

The gonernor difemble & writh his Suldiars.

them of euery second watch, commading them to watche but euery third night, became more gentle and more mile dessackning the seueritie of the sormer discipline.

Then the Captaines exhorted them, the preachers of the wourd out of their pulpits, belought them for Gods sake, that they would not grow faint harted, nor by the base title of rendring, to submit them selfes to the filthie servitude of the Spaniard, that they should nothing dout of the assurance of Mansfelds coming: because he seemed not to be nes procured present at the day appointed, that therfore they were deceited animate ued: that he was never at hand, then they thought, but that the messages could not be brought, be reason that all passages were stopped. That Spinola was not for hopes sake, day—Their hops lie exercised in making of so many fortifications: that he wayne, him selfe being witnes, he should not vse their owne affir-

mation: that the German, French, English, and Holland helpes, were at hand, for fear of whom, Spinola was busied day and night: that it was an argument of vnworthie tendernes, not to suffer penurie, helpes being so neere at hand, and but so litle awhile before they would come: that all difficulties were now ouercome, and only libertie was expected: that the impatience of a few dayes, ought not to loose the praise of so great constancie and pouertie endured. VVhich thinges being saied, the Captaines, least they should be conuinced of lying by the besieged, or that the miserable con-

answer without: and here by the councell of manlianus, they should be intertained honorably and liberally, to boast of the aboundance of their victualls.

dition of the cittie being seene and understood, should be

brought vnto us by the report of the conuoves, decreed that

no Trumpeters or drummers sent by us, should fro thence

The Magistrates also, looking into euery thinge, forbid the confraternities of the cittiesen of all assemblies after the example of Augustus, least they should enter into factions,

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 98

vnder the title of a colledge, in the knot of some wicked faction. The soldiars also were watched of the Captaines, as often as many walked about, and by their presence, the conjurations of those that walked, were preuented. VVith these and the like remedies, was the cittie, in perill, preserued, and the languishing mindes of the cittisens, and of the soldiards, sustained when they held up their necessities by only hope.

The mifof Mansfeld in his naus\_ gation.

Now at lenght, Mansfeld with his companies of foote, approached by sea vnto Gittrenbergue, when heauen was once againe seene to fight against him. For the windes did so beate the arrived nauie, one against the other that many of the ships being broken, did serue for nothing: then, as if all the cold of the winter had bene referued for that time all the rivers were shut up with a sudaine frost, that prouision could no longer be carried to them . It is the custome of those of Gittenbergue, to keepe at home litle prouision, upon the confidence of continuall nauigation, and of the neighbouring places. Hence by the arriuall af sogreat a companie of soldiars, there was smale prouision of meate for all them, the frost forbiding to bring in new.

dured greate miferies .

Furthermore, what with plague, with agues, with the sea, and with vomiting, by reason of their long shutting up in foulther: en\_ the ships with the narrownes of the roome, and many fild with the filthie fauor (being almost all raw soldiars, and vnaccustomed to tempests and stinckes, were cast into the waves, etherdead, or halfe alive. There was counted by some, aboue the number of four thousand. Some cast into the sea for dead by swiming got to the shore, and ar yet liuing in the towne. Many dead bodies floting by the shore side vnburied, and more cuery where cast up by the sea upon the land, breathed forth a greuous plague upon the neighbouring townes of Holland . A very sorrowful specta\_

spectacle to the English soldiars, who by the outward soyle, whether they were sent for succour, were so, roughly entertayned. But that which befell much more miserably, when Mansfeld durst not set a shore those whom against their wills he constrained to take their oathe, by the same remedie chiefly they dyed, by which they were kept, least that they should runn away; to wit, enkindled by that prohibition. Notwithstanding, many betaking them to vs by flight, vnarmed, ragged, presented vs a patterne of the rest, affirming them selues, to be in better fashion then the rest, when almost all of them., were inuoluntarie, and vnexpert in war, that they were by and by taught how to handle their weapons, when they were to be led in to the field. It was saied to haue bene sene that some found amongst them, who fild in all the poudre at once into their peeces mouthes euen to the top. which had bene measured to them for sundry shots, that there was scarce place to put in the bullet: so skilfull were they in their pieces. It appeared by many letters, that those companies were gathered compulsitorilie, of the most basest sort of the rascallitie; and that in a short time, what by sicknesses, what by runing away, they were so diminished, so that of fourteene thousand, scarcely four did remayne.

VVhilfl Mansfelds ships were with houlde by the frost, that very season of the yeare, admonished us of divers considerations. The fort of Nordamenere to Seuenbergue, in- Seucial in imprise accessible in summer by reason of the waves, now to bego- pounded. ne vnto onfoote by reason of the cold: Prinssand also, Rosendale, and Seuenbergue it selfe, were thought might easilie be taken by reason of that weather. Dispatching therfore spies on every side granadose, and balles of wild fire were also prepared, to cast in to the enimies ships. But in vaine, when the frosen crust of the ri-

Nii

uers (which otherwise seemed thick an firme) were so weake, for the snow intexmixed that scarcely would they carry the waight of two or three soldiars at once. The wayes also the snowe neuer lying in one equal height, but driven hither and thiter by the winde into the ditches (fo that doutfull places could not be discerned from the solid) were very dangerous, to lead the troupes that were to marche. The spies stood in snow somtimes up to the breast, somtimes up to the mouth, and somtimes fallen or couered in the snow were faine to be haled out. Nether their voice, nor their hollowing one to another; would any Thre reso ut thing helpe. Three soldiars of fuggeran practised in all Joilderes of fugeres regi- bould attempts, getting into the tents of Rosendale, after drinking and talking together, they had discried the enimies ships, betrayed in their returne, scarcely escaped by flight, one being wounded and taken. But else where the fuggerans attempts fell out more happely, and a very few of

them, frequently brought back with them many captines.

but the fortune and deceit of war, is very variable.

There were some, who besought Spinola, that with the companies of Carolus Coloma, together with some of his companies adioyned, he would suffer Rosendale (little fortissed to be assaulted. That they knew by the bewraying of the inhabitances, that they were so affrighted with the seare of ours, that gathering vp their goods, would be more ready to rune away, then to stand to sight: that that might be done without ether damage or any danger, if in the meane time our horse might be planted in two parts, before Bergenupsome and prinssand. Spinola, to whom those thinges best pleased, which were done rather with prudent councell according to reason, then prosperous thinges done at aduenture, treating all thinges with him selfe with more serious examination, supposing that thinge, could not very much, helpe to the acquiring of that no-

The Marques is wwent to give credit to nothing without good fundament.

table

table victorie, chose rather to keepe his soldiars safe, for the occasion of a necessary combat, then ether to seare the whole armie with the opinio of the enimies audaciousnes, or to encourage the enimies mindes by good successe, if the skirmish of a few of his foldiars, should perchance have fell out vn fortunatly: for in war it hapned, often times by thinges of litle moment, great alterations of thinges to be made:nether was it the part of a prudent Captaine, to pourfue litle victories, with great perills.

In the fourth of the Nones of March, the aniuersarie day of Breda, in times past taken by the vninted Peeres, by solemnitie in the fraud of a boate was changed. This day those of Breda, Breda in mebeing wont yearly to solemnise, now kept so much the mo-daje it woas taken by the re renowmedly, by how much perhaps hereafter they dou-hollandes by ted to celebrate the same the more seldome, more truly after the maner of a solemne buriall, then a birth day. for discharging thrice towards the euening, all their greater and lesser Canons, they consecrated the last night to the me-

morie therof.

Now the time was come, in which the intermitted affaire of the dame to be made in the river, was renewed. That internalle of time, wherin the mariners and the workmen desisted from their labors, had roused vp the studies of sundry persons. A certaine person, vndertakes vpon the agreement of a great summe, that he would finish the worke, almost despaired. He, in the presence of those whom the States had set ouer the care of this damme, choosing a place not far from the former, where the river was fuller of hollow places, and more narrow, he drowned stones tied vnto litle netts (lest they should swimme away:) vpon the stones, he sprinckles a certaine kind of binding sand (brought as it was reported, out of England or France) to fill vp the chinkes, and to fortifie the damme. The affaire seemed to succed better then it did before, when by a

THE SIEDGE BREDA OF 102

sudden alteration of the heavens, so great force af water once againe by the ouer-flowing of the Moone of March (in which the lea then most of all doth swell) was stirred up on high, and so great adeluge of rayne and vnthawed snow, flowed together on euery side, that the damme begunat Seuenbergue, and very many forts of Rosendale, and some part of the suburbs of the cittie of Breda, were altogether ouer turned. The wayes also to our campes, and some of The 'vvalers our fortifications neere to the cittie, were so drowned, that they could, for three dayes be gone vnto not but by cock-

the camps.

No finale dammage don unto our quarters.

boates in which time one campe being shut from another they were in great necessititie of victualls, when they could not go to one another with their wagons, nor was there meanes to have so great a supply of boates: the river, the

shore, and the fieldes being all alike.

Greate fa-nour of god.

Neuer could it otherwise haue bene more clearly knowen, by how great mercie of God, the armie was conferued the whole winter: for if the same extremitie of winter time, and aboundance of fnow (which fell in this short time of the winters departure) had hapned in the formet monthes (as at other times it was wont to do ) out of dout, we should have bene forced to forsake the siege, for no other cause then only for the sharpnes of the weather: for in those few dayes, wherein it freesed so seuerely, the sinnewes of many were shrunke vp by the force of the cold, and some amongst the watches, were found dead, Some had their handes and feete so stiff, that they were faine to have them fawed of. Many carriars also, and purweyors of corne (who the crueltie of the wayes thorough rayne snow, myre and windes had cast back in their voyages made by night)were kild in the wayby the frost. The conuoves also were so hindred, that for the space of three weekes, in which the snow and the frostes were dissolved with cotiuuall raynes) scarce any victualls were brought besides that which the wives of

the

Delaying of the prossefrons.

103 the German foldiars brought, daylie almost setting their companies in array) runing abroad into the incorporated townes, brought into the campe vpon their shoulders. Of which women (who continually performed other duties towards their husbands by fetching wood a far off, getting of forraige from all parts, dreffing their meate, washing the almayne their linnen, carrying their houshould-stuffe when the vulari of drummes were beaten) such respect seemed to be had of greate services them in the campes, that they were not held for any hin-

derance, but with honor were reputed to be mens mules. The graife

The waters being diminished, the enimies endeuours they descrued attempted againe, with great solicitude of minde, to finish the prêtented damme. Spinola caused the fluce of the river of Leure (which reached vnto the river of Merka) to be broken a sunder, and commaded certaine rivers to be stopped, and diverted, which poured them selves abroad into our campes. He caused a trenche likewise, which he had placed in the fenniegroundes, from Merka to hage, to be raised higher by three soote, lest the standing poole (though ouer-flowing might be passed ouer with boates. to the end they might breake back the force and swiftnes of the river returning from Breda by certaine letts fet against it to receive it, from ether banke therof did make within, here and there vpon the sides, hilles, lying out like, horned woorks, next before that place, where they intended to build that damme before. Then they lay before that gaping or gulfe both which appeared in the medst betwixt the horned woorks of the river (by which the force of the waters, now more straitned, were caried) long beames after atriangle maner, fastened in the river with a litle space betwixt, which the riuer enclosed, but a litle broaken. Then they began behinde to make the damme, secure, as they supposed, of the successe. By their perpetual labors high never both by day and night, they had now brought the mater to wwerker,

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 104

ters.

that passe, that having brought trenches along on bothsi-All vobich des. of the river, besides the litle straites of the mouth, it seeby the was med almost nothing remayned to be stopped. But so great was the force of the immense waters, both augmented and inforced, that now it disgorged like a most raging torrent (which before alwayes passed thorough the loose river with such lenitie, that scarcly could it be judged by the eye, on whether side it flowed. Moreouer, the bottom it selfe,

the fandes boyling up of their owne accord, thrust forth

And the simp ift af. urvvards.

in peeces.

forward

with the

the beames rammed in, so that the ramed stoccadoes wholie slid away. And so great a tempest fell at that time, that what soeuer boates, stones, tursses, fagots; and trees, were laied in the water to strengthen the damme, was all ouerborne, and the nauie in which the Duke of Brunswick car-Their ships ried the french horse, was greuously torne in pieces, euen in that passage, not a few quite ouer whelmed, many driven The eyeven hither and thither, which hardely could hould their courhop in going se. So the enimie, seeing his so manifould preparations, to proue so ill, at last iudged it best to giue quite ouer, a thing

attempted so oft in vaine.

In those daies, with notable craft, letters were sent from Iustinus to Maurice, and likewise from Maurice and Mansfeld, to Iustinus, in which many thinges, very necessarie to be knowen, were discouered to Spinola. A certaine person, out of the care he had of the common good having gotten a countrie fellow, skilfull of the places and of the passages, and ready to vndertake any thinge, agrees with him that loaden with Tobacco, Butter and Cheese, like to a runne away (as though he had craftely cosoned our watch) should get to the walles of Breda, and should present his seruice to Iustinus, to carry letters to Maurice, if so he pleased. The man being of a fickle minde and greedy of gayne, (posest at home of nothing but of pouertie, sells his faith. Being thus instructed, as it was agreed, got to the walles of the cettie:

Letteres of Maurish and Infline. cittie: the marchandise, brought to those that were so hungrie, made the stranger to be very welcome. Iustinus, greedy of newes, enquires many thinges, of the campe, of the pal- boore. fage he had found out, and of the common opinion. He, as one of a perfidious minde, like to Sinonius, and concealing his owne, a cogger and dissembler of euery thinge, telling somethinges truly, and lying in others, somwhat neere to truth, gayned the opinion of an honestman: for those thinges which like us, we easilie beleeue. Being asked, whether he hoped, by that way which he escaped, to finde out some pasfage to carry back letters, answering at the first fearfully, at last he set their affections on fire with faire wordes, to vndertake the affaire, which one thinge he most earnestly desired, vnder the pretence of a refutall. He therfore carieth letters from Iustinus to Maurice, with a promised reward, if he brought back answer from him into the cittie. The dif- Faith full to sembler promises all diligence; but when he came into our campes he deliuers Iustinus letters vnto Spinola. VVherof the contents were as follow,

That he reioyced much, to have received letters thrice from Maurice, by which he vnderstood, both that Mansfeld was safely arrived with German and English succours, and so great warlike preparations to be made, for the releeuing of Breda. That he should be carefull, as he had promised that there should be corne enough till the end of Aprill or begining of May, vnles it should by chance be burnt by fire, which the enimies often shot into the cittie. That he would shortly finde out new inventions for come, by fearching the granaries of the cittisens That the workes of the enimies, ar lately extended from the great trench, which lay before the water mille, to the campes of Balanconius, and placed against the litle tree of Guittenbergue. Those campes began to be fortified with workes by Spinola. The garison of the citie was daylie very much diminished with'

with the plague, bloody flux and with the scuruie. That the sick could not be refreshed and cured. For want of medi-The garifan of Breda tecines and wholsome meates. That the rest who were in health, lost not their courage, but looked earnestly for an occasion to performe the affaire both well and valiantly. That the rape-oyle, was alwayes first burnt, before it was applied to dresse meate with; but that there was but litle left.

Spinola hauing read them, and sealing them sendes them: by the same messenger, promising the fellow a liberall reward, if he brought answer from Maurice, and from Mansfeld vnto him. Maurice supposing that he might securely credit the messenger, by whome (with so great fidelity) he had received lustinus letters, givethboth answer, anda reward for the fellowes paines, and sendes him to Mansfeld, to receive alsoletters from him.

The Marques came be the

The fraudulent and, cheating messenger, bringes both to en militir Spinola, and his reward being given him, getts him gone.

> In those letters Maurice purgeth him selfe of his stay, and imposeth the cause of the prolonging of supplies, upon the contrary tempelts of the yeare; beleeching him that he would endeuour to prolong the victualls some weekes by sparingnes, but vnto the end of Aprill: that he had neede of so much time, to gather and to ioyne his powers together, that otherwise so extraordinarie charges of the vnited Lords, shoulde be to no purpose, and their endeuoursall in vaine. That these, indeed, were hard demandes, but that fortune must be now holpen by industrie, especially seeing all the French horse gathered by Mansfeld (two only companies defired, which weare daylie expected) was now come to Bullen, and to that end, the ships of the States ar gone to transport them by a prosperous winde. That the French companies of footepart were brought by Captaine Candale, part were in the way, as the other companies were both of horse and soote, gathered thorough

107

thorough Germaine for the States. Lastly, the Frenche, Englishe, and German supplies, were to come but a litle after that time, which he would have prolonged by him till after Aprill.

Mansfeldpromised that he would shortly be Iustinus guest: that then he would merrely drink his and his valiant companions health; That he was come, prepared with a hundred companies of soote, and sortie of horse, nor dou-

ted nothing of supplies.

Spinola confirmed once againe by these letters of the pe-The Marques nurie of their prouision, and aduertised of the slow coming med of the of their helpes, the eleuenth of the Calends of Aprill which was the feast of easter, thought good to try Iustinus min-

de, by demanding of him to rendre it up.

For this purpose he sendes the Trumpeter of Count Salazarius with his letters privily. That he had treated nothing with him touching Breda vntill this day, about the quantitie of corne which he had in the cittie; but now knowing certainly upon what day he should receive victualls enough, and for that cause it was not meere, that he should any longer delay the deliuering up of the cittie; that he would make him offer of reasonnable conditions, if he would treath with him of a composition. And truly if he should require a litle time to expect ayde (which not with standing for the strenght of their workes, and the greatnes of the armie lying round about; he might easilie vnderstand, that he could in no wise succour the cittie, that it should be granted vnto him, fo that he would now presently treate there of: else that hereafter there would be no cause, of affording him the like fauour.

Iustinus hauing called together the coucell of war, reades the gournor of the letters received from Spinola, and become proud with of Brida. the promised coming of supplies, and with the encrease

O ij

of

-

of victualls augmented by the death of so many men, thus made answer.

That he was amased, having read Spinolaes letters, and al his so strange demandes: but so much the more, because he thought that he and so many valiant companions of his, could be made afraidwith wordes; to whom he affirmed, that nothing could happen to be feared, except it were a base report. That in time it would appeare, that (by flattering him selfe) he was ill instructed of the state of the cittie, which he hoped to rendre into his handes, of whom he had received the same, to be kept and defended.

Spinola (least the minde of the wearied soldiar should wax faint, by the insolent braging of the besieged, which assumed to them so great courage) prudently supprest that answer in dead silence. VVhich was enough to persuade the shortnes of the remainder of the labor vnto the soldiar, it was commonly gathered by suspicions, that a Trumpeter was sent to lustine out of the campe, touching the rendring of the cittie, as many did coniecture willingly, albeit many sayned reports, and added some seares of their owne, to that which they had heard from others, when they vnderstood those hopes of Spinola to be deceived, or deferred any longer. The composition therfore was left for that time, and the coming of forreine helpes, was expected.

In the meane space, when all the enimies companies, having called out garrisons on every side, (and hiered citisens for wages, set in order in their place) were come to Guittenbergue: and Sprang, and in the same place other soldiars looked for, who wintred at Rosendale, Spinola suspecting the delay of that time supposing that they did coun terfett a coming, and that indeed he was but deluded, doth fortisse Bolduke, Reinbergue, VVesell with garisons which

he had

109 he had brought ( which places he thought might partly be assaulted, to with draw him from Breda.) He places in Bolduke five hundred which Baron Grobendone Gouernor Reforce the of that cittie had added for a supply to the companie Baldsuke. lately admitted, besides the ould garisons. He calleth seauen companies of soote, from the Palatinat, which might helpe the towne of Reinbergue, nere adioyning, but it was afterwards knowen by the letters of Maurice, which Iustinus Nassau had received, that all their companies sent to relieue and deliuer Breda were not far of from

our campes.

These places therfore being prouided for as afor-said, Graue Man-Maurice hauing sent his spies sets on fire the church of Ge-fire our manition house. nick, (wherein were laid fix thousand sackes of ground corne) with the measurer of oates dwelling |nere, the fire by the greatnes of the winde, tooke hould faster then it could be quenched. Two thousand sackes, (preserved by other facks laid vpon them) were found the day following without any detriment. Spinola nothing greeued for that The conflance mischance, aboue that which was meete and convenient of the Mar-(sending purueyors about to buy corne) speedily repayred the loffe.

There were presented to Spinola by Vincentius Lasanius The care and chiefe keeper of the Kinges corne (behoulding the fire) the provider three thousand sackes of wheate, which he kept shut vp in the campeagainst all mischances. The Hollanders so insolently wrote abroad of these losses, that what they reported to be consumed by the fire of one church can scarcly be contayned with in the walles of fix great churches. They faine the numbers which perished in that fire, to be two and twentie thousand sackes of wheate, and twentie thousand sacks of meale, six thousand of barly, four thousand of pease and beanes, four hundred shoulders of bacon, and two hundred vessels of oyle, two hundred bar-

rels of butter, three hundred bundells of stockfish, two hundred barrell of heringes, two hundred barrells of falted biefe, two hundred facks of salt, three and twentie thousand cheese, a great quantitie of flower, syrope, and honny. VVith these fables, related at the heighest, the hollanders went about to maintaine their ownehope, and to spread abroad our pouertie.

The Marques

Spinola admonished by letters of the danger of the store gaue fraight order to boke house, which the enimies went about to set afire, as lateweel to the ly they had done the Church dubling the watch, and cutting about another ditch, he caused it to be kept more cautiously having transported almost halfe the quantie of the poudre, into another new store-house, lest if any danger hapned, all should be burnt at once, and the armie

Tributs im fand in want. posed by the

To profecute that which rested of the war when the vnited, States vnderstood, that the treasure house was especially to be prouided for, wherof they sought to finde some pretext, judging this to be enough to exact monie; besides the tribute that long agoe was set vpon the head of euery one, they exacted of all the citties and villages, the hundred part of all the prices and marchandife.

Furthermore the confederates and their companions, asked to be numbred by representation, six hundred thousand crownes, and six hundred for letters of exchance, by the treasures which kept the counting houhouses, to be sent to be counted to the States. That quantitie of mony being gathered, there was enough for the enimie against that time. we on the contrary, began to fall short of mony in our treasure house; for when for the setting vpon Genua the very same time, in which the Kinge of Spaines armies were drawen forth, were before Breda, nor could be with-drawen from thence

Mollanders.

thence without disgrace, the french armie passed the montaines like as conquerors, the fidelitie of many negotiators, began to be incertaine among forreiners (whom the terror of beseeching Genua did astright) and so that which the enemies long a goe had plotted, which were at that time oppressed with great penurie of mony. Divers meanes therfo-

rewere proposed for collecting monie;

They commanded the mony of the yeare en suing, to be in celled borrowed of all the Kinges commons. The common im- money. positions ypon the citties, to belent afore hand. To bargaine with the Captaines of the soldiars, that every one for every second month should pay their companies, their wages as from the Kinge. If that should be a heavie burthen, at least the Captaines them selues, and their Coronells (which did excell in their owne riches) contented for two monthes without pay, should susfer them to goe forth with their troupes; which last thinge many of the Captaines seemed to promise, but was thought fit to be omitted for the present, least the noueltie should denote pouertee. At last it pleased to lay in gage the Kinges reuenues, vpon condition of a rent, and by this meanes the soldiar was asisted.

About those dayes, the King of Spaine to compose the new combustions of Italie, created Gonsalus Cordua Ge- Den Gonzanerall of his armie. Gonsalus had now bene from the first was fort for beginning of the expedition, in the campe of Breda, and Mafter de with him, and with Count Salazarius, Spinola consulted rall of stallie. all his councells, to others referred, to thefetwo vncouered. He although most expert in warlike affaires, and famous for the victorie against Mansfeld, lately defeated and put to flight, yet he here shewed him selfe to be of such behaujour, such as vellerius neuer painted for their modestie, in act, like to those that did nothinge, attributing nothing, to him selfe, and by the same attayning all thinges; cucr

#### SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 112

euer esteeming him selfe inferior to others, quiete in countenance and in life, and minde alwayes watchfull.

The death of the King of England

Henry of Na Savu toyned all his forces.

And the Marques commanded his force to approach occasion,

Newes being brought at this time of the death of the Kinge of England did not a litle hinder the Hollanders and Mansfelds enterprises. The English, runing from their colours, daylie in great nombers fled vnto vs. Mansfeld catching any of ours by his foldiars, fent them back without exacting any ransome : affirming that he had no enimitie with the Kinge of Spaine. VVhich thing Henrie of Nassau noting, calling his companies from Rosendale, and gathering together his garisons from all the confines (as intending briefly to make an end of that busines) lest by doing nothing, they should dreame of a defection, ordayned the bizonnos or young foldiars to be euery day trayned vp in never to the certaine warlike exercices. Spinola, that he might have in due time, helpes and companies in a readines, commits to the charge of hoogstraet, Henrie of Bergues with his horse, and with some of the Emperours people, athousand hors of the duke of saxonie and 3000. foote of the Regiment of Collato. He knowes very well both the Castle and the incorporated. Towne, and causeth it to be fortified. From thence he buildes six greater fortes, hard by the river of Hoogststrate, with certaine spaces betwixt, them euen to the campes of Breda. In these internalles or spaces (which met almost together) he placed perpetuall companies of soldiars, to the end that in a short time, the whole armie might meet the enimie at Breda or at Hoogstrate, as necessitie should require. He places the Count of Anholt with the German helpes, Carolus Coloma, and the Prince of Barbancone with the prouinciall companies, and with fome other extraordinarie, of 3000. foote, and 1500. horse in the neighbouring villages of Antwerp, Maclin and Lyre. By reason of the greatnes of that armie, and number of the horse, so great necessitie began to grow of fodder, that the

horses

horses were faine to eate hors-dunge, or the dry leaves of the trees or of litle shrubbes. Oathes enough could not be brought, where with so many charrets, and beastes of burthen, besides the sadled horses of the soldiars, might be sustained.

The fodaine arrivall of the soldiars accustomed to more freer libertie, and vnaccustomed to our discipline, not con- frangers. tent with that former freedome of militarie theft, of a peece of mony euery day but robed the houses, spoiled the villages, and bega to dishoner our armie as if they were enemies; afterwards more insolent to call for their pay that was behind, as if otherwise they would refuse to serue us. Our copanies, then which none had euer behaued the selues more innocently untill that day, inftructed rather to hate the enimies, then to hurt their owne frendes, began also to play (as the witts of foldiars ar all wayes prompt to vice) the same pranckes whichstrangers, did in mischieuous facts, and to accommodate them selves to their libertie. Spinola admonishing the Captaines, supposing it meeter in such a time, rather to pacifie, the to exaggerate the force of those fellowes. ordained some few of their heades to be cut off, but aduifing secretly the Captaines that they should aske pardon of him, forgaue them the punishment, liudging that that was not a time to take notice therof. V Vhilft ours remayne difpersed in these places, Maurice closed up the last day of his "ub ended bir life at Hage, happie in this respect, that he lamented not a "". liue, the rendring up of his Breda. These ar reported to be the last wordes he spake in this life after which he vttered not so much as one wourd. Is Bredarendred, or freed? that every one might plainly understand, that he waskild with the griefe of loofing that cittie, the glorie of the recouering wherof in times past, had got him honor and renowme, and for the defence wherof, at his owne and the States incredible cost, he had stird up all most all Europe.

Henrie Frederick of Nassau, brother to Maurice, a Prince

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 114

very exquisite in warlike arte, and in all vrbanitie, was cho-Hinrie Fe- sen by the consent of the States to administer war in the deriqueof place of him that was deceased. In that internal of time, on Najavu his eleted in bis Which holli dayes were made for Maurice, and in which a new Commander was appointed for the armie, many of

our Prouinciall companies, wearie of the war, departed ho? me from their standing places; also not a few of the ancient horsmen, disgusted with the hardnes of the war, for the

te diousnes of expecting their wages, forsooke their colours. So the French daylie in greater number, came vnto

us in great troupes from Mansfelds armie, complayning Sedicion in the quarters of Manifelt. that they were cosoned by him with hope of assaulting the

Palatinat, nor in seauen monthes space, had received so much as one penny. Some of these mens voices were there plainly heard to say, that they would not goe against Marquis Spinolaes armieifin case they should be led. A young

Frenchman, by trade a Pothegarie, apprehended in Mansfelds campe, being to have solicited some of his fel-

low citisens to runne away, tyed vnto swift horses, and tor-

ne in peeces, gaue up the ghost.

Our soldiars at Breda, speaking with the besieged out of the watch, made a coueant, that no peece should be shot in the meane while, (so that of two armies, one seemed now to be made) afterwards flooted one another. That ours gaue vnto them a litle Tobacco or cheese. They vnto ours, morcells of their owne bread.

The centryes of Breda poke vuilb oures.

The befreged sooke a greate comfort at she election of their nevu generall.

escap. d trio dangers.

After a few dayes, the new Commander of the war, Henrie of Nassau Prince of Orange being returned to the campe, the besieged reioycing at the nere approaching of the succours, shot balles more liberally in to our armie. One The Marques in Spinolaes tent, (he being then absent) getting in thorough the roofe of the house, tooke away the Canopie of the bed, and broke in peeces two tables in the chamber, that as intimes past, the horf-litter of Augustus (being admonished

by

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA by his frend to goe out of the tent) was by the meeting of the enimie, thrust thorough and torne in peeces, as though he had bene laid therin. Scarce four dayes after, when Spinola to discouer places, sitting upon a white horse, rode nere vnto the cittie, the balle of a great Canon, broke the

bridle vnder his horses mouth, leauing the raynes in his hand : that it is to be beleeued, that ether the chiefe Commanders of war, ar in a morce secure protection of al-

mightie God, or by how the lesse any one spareth him selfe

in battaile, seemeth to be so much more the safer. Spinola having over-passed these dangers, calling The Marques together the troupes of the adioyning companies, pla- with the ces them, with in and without, in divers parts of ning troupe. the trenche. He places Count Anholt, in the outmost parts of the campe of Ballancon against the plaine of Oosterhout, by which it was thought Mansfeld would breack thorough. He opposed Beauuoix against the late companies of Maurice, towards the villadge of Mede. He made Iohn of Nassau commander of the plaine of

Champen

The Baron of Ainse, he placed vnder the title of a Coronel, made chiefe comander of the parttcular companies of the Germans, behinde the campes of Genike to defend the standing place of the horsmen; he distributed the reste in other places. Te commanded the troupes of horsmen, to come to defend the quarters, having daylie doubled their numbers, and to repaire to their standing places, for the defence of the campe, and he was often afterwards at the night watch, especially on that side, on whiych he douted The value the enimie would break thorough, whiter he betooke him be proceeded. felfe euery night. vntill the enimie retyred back.

Neuer at anie time did the virtu of this Noble man more shew it selfe. The in nightly watches, or his sleepe interrupted betwixt whiles, neuer made him the lesse affable. Pij

Being

Being awakened, he looked with such liuelie eyes, he listned with so attentiue a minde, that he seemed not to have sept at all: and he as soone recouered his sleepe, as he was awaked, so securely slept he, all his carees being so well husbanded. In his apparell, he was negligent of all curiouse trimming, and carelesse of adorning him selfe, even in the dignitie of a generall. Touching the crueltie of the season, and the weather; and whether it rayned, or snowed, or freesed, or blew, or wheter it were euening or midnight, he carednot. He often times sustained hungar, two dayes together. His bed, was often in his coache, or in the poore cottage of some soldiar. He made no account of his meate, of his rest, nor of his owne body. The burthen of his waighty affaires, was perpetuall, and his labor about al beliefe. His minde was a conqueror of al difficulties, as his countenance almost the same, in aduersitie and prosperitie, in whose peaceable mirth, the hope of the foldiar might rest, secure his councells he nether approved in his owne opinion, nor communicated them, but where it was necessarie. Not deiected upon a sodaine, but by such as were made strong, by long delay. He was of singular silence. His beleuing of new aduices, together with his distrusting of them, and as well his flow credulitie, as his ready contempt of heavie rumors. To prouide for, to consult, write, heare, command, to goe about the campes, was like vnto a daylie pastime. Neuer did he pretendany excuse for his wearines; neuer forbid accesse vnto him. He was familiar with the soldiar, with clownes, with the scoutes or spies, still conserning the honor, of a generall; nor this but when need required. He bestowed more honor, and gifts upon those that were displeased or auerted, who might corrupt the state of the war by their power, then he did upon his frendes; hauing no feare of others malice.

Cerimina fpies

Three were taken in the village of Hage, who endeuored

117 red to carrie into the cittie, a huge bundell of letters, also a good quantitie of Tobacco, and flagons of oyle (wherewithto cure the scuruie:) they, hid the letters of Herie Prince of Aurange, written to Iustine, in the woods, whilst they were taken One being put to the question, who at other ti- The latter of mes had often passed thorough our campes vnto the cittie, saper in thorough the carelesnes of our watch: he thorough the pai- infine. ne of the torment, tould of the place and of the letters. Henrie wrote thus vnto Iustine.

Maurice his brother, to be dead. That in his place, he was created generall of the armie by the States; That that accident, should nothing the more hinder the supplies : that he would come with his armie (which could not be made readie, nor march forward sooner) after three dayes, in the village of Dungens, two leages from the cittie, whence from the top of the Tower, they might see them: that he would doe and attempt all thinges for the railing of the siege. That he only should itch out the victualls, by measuring and diminishing of them, and confirme their patience, setting before their eyes, the desire and good will of so great and so choice an armie, and the excessive expences of the States. That he should also write vnto him, on what side, or by what meanes, he thought Spinolaes campes might more easily be broken thorough: for which purpose, he should conionne all his studies and his forces, to his coming to him with his supplies.

The besieged, who received letters brought privilie to them, of the same tenor, with these newes, conceiued ioy, mingled with forrow. The newes of the supplies, caused ioy; the dead of Maurice, that most prudent and vigilant Prince caused sorrow. They looked far and nere abroad in the fieldes, from the top of the Tower: the succours being per- In vaine ceiued, they rune together: ioye was made amongst them, and the mindes of all were raised up to hope. VVith a hor-

ne, they beginne to blow-forth our flight from the Tower; they called vnto vs from the walles, that we would gather vp our trinkets: forgetting them selues, and that their Breda was a prey for vs: we, not they, being the hunters of this wilde beaft.

Hurrie of vaine unted of ofterhaut.

Not wwith Standing the

being frouv

they had the

enemy.

After that the enimies armie was planted in the village of Nasavve in Dungense, Henrie of Nassau, going about to draw his arthe to wore mie never to ours, came to assault the Tower of Oosterhaut (which one and twentie Burgondions, kept for the vse of discouerie) sending before no smale troupe of footeand horse, casting abroad some balles of wild fire. The burgundiones, refusing to yeld them selues vnto the enimie, chose first to trie all fortune, then to make a base renturgondianes drie, vpon no conditions formerly made. The enimies in number with apattar, casting fire into the Tower and into the Church, (when they could do nothing more) effecting nothing, did depart. Fiue of the Borgondians were slaine, and seauen were consumed with fire.Of so great a number of the enimie, many were wounded, and many saine, whom ours kild with the throwing of stones, when they (for feare of burning) wifely threw their poudre downe from the top of the Tower: and so with a smale companie, a great armie was withstood. The burgondiones, with their burnt faces, anoynted with cerusa and with oyntment shewing their faire woundes, were ho-Theyreceined nored by Spinola, with the representation of a pension, to

ther valor and vertue.

A svvallovv

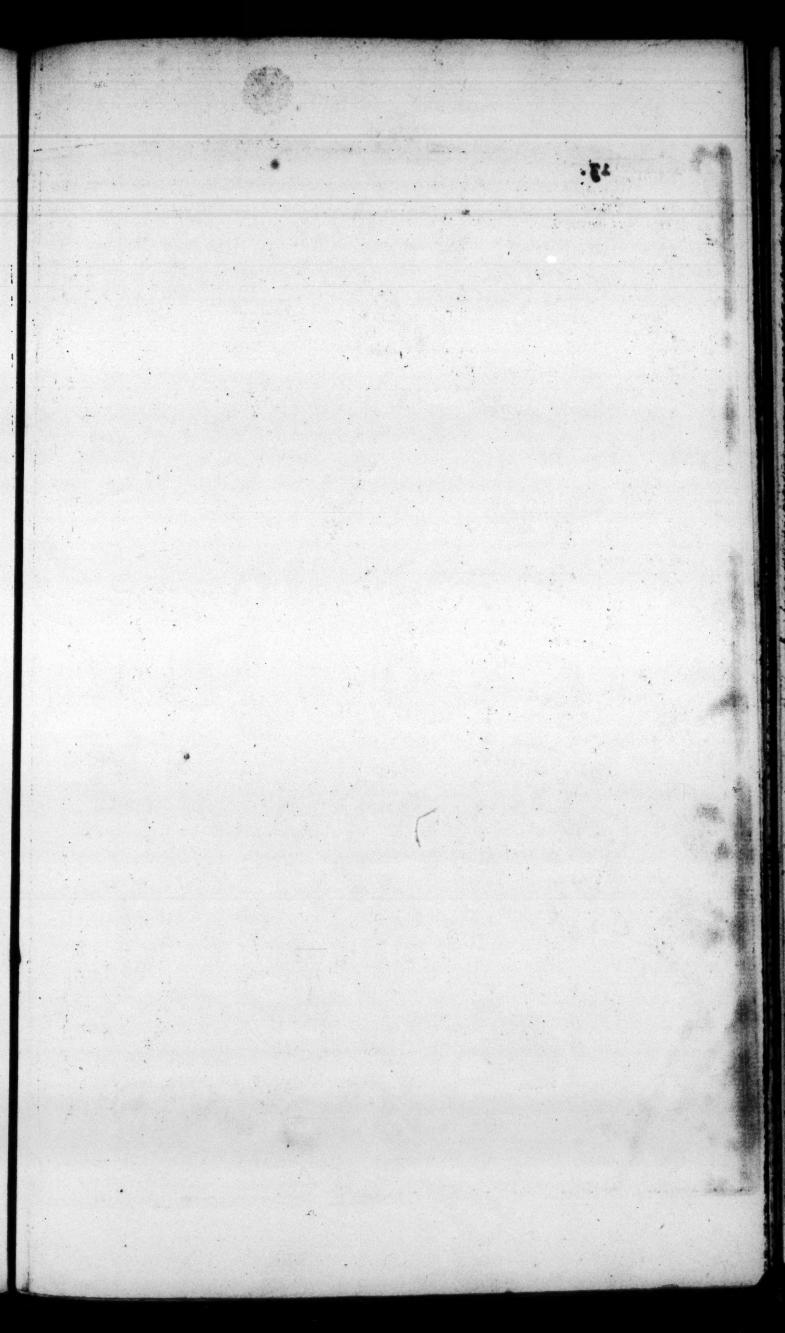
fe ouer them.

apremio for

The besieged, when now they could nether receive letvuns taken ters, nor any messengers could safely goe out of the cittie, sent out a swollow, which might carrie on highe a litle scroale tied to hir winges. Isenburges soldiars, espying the birde by the piece of paper, bounde by alitle thride and nowefalling downe, they catch it and cary it to the Count Isebur-

eche one and colours given to the Sardgent who was chie-

gue,

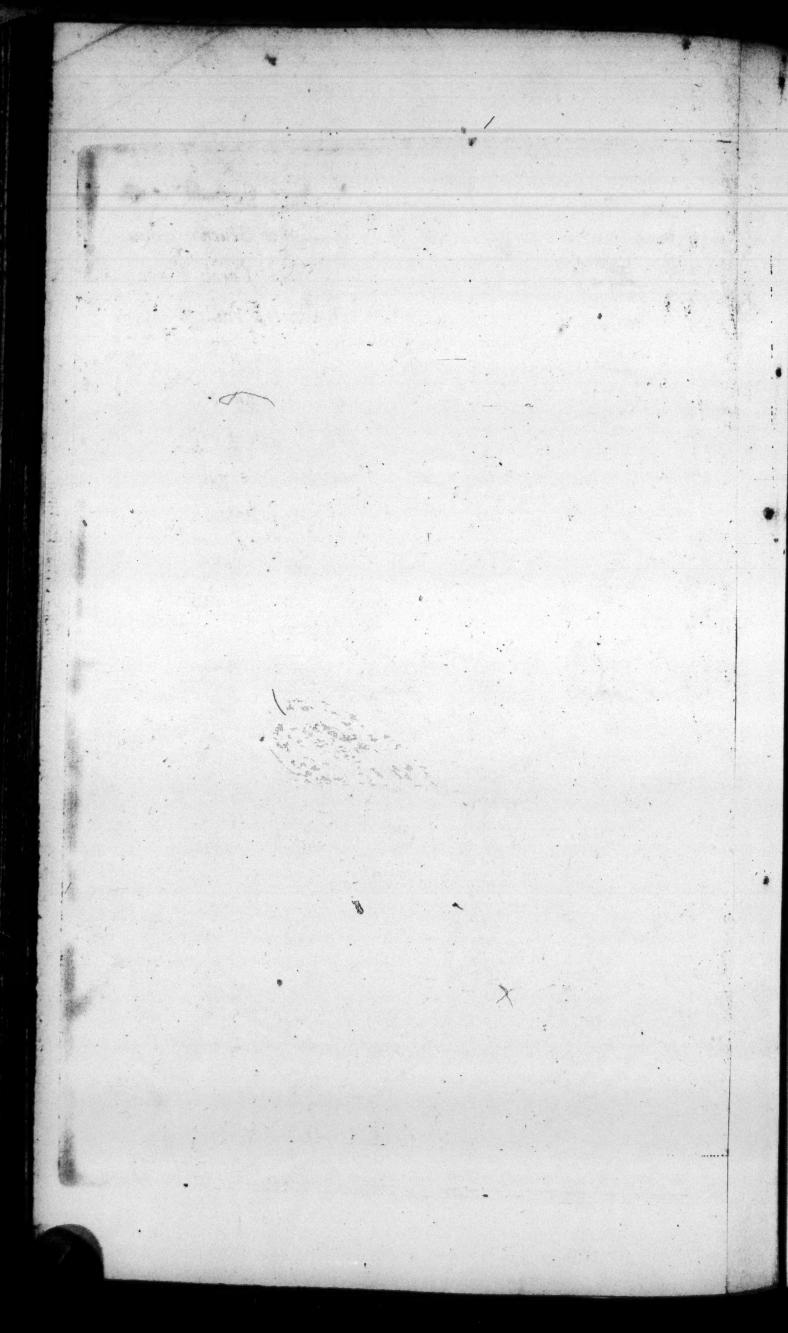












THE SIEDGE OF BREDA gue, who after sentit to the Marquis Spinola. These notes were written in the scroale -- 1---69--2--27. Now was there greate expectation stirred up in all the world, of some new event of Breda; hereunto ar the eyes and eares bent, of al, Kinges and Princes. The very Emperour him selfe of the Turkes, by reason of the vncertaine euent of this siege, seemed to turne his sword into this or that part, or to make peace. So that now it seemed not so much to treate of Breda but of glorie, of existimation, by reason of so many fuccours sent from euery side.

### Number XIII.

In the Ides of May, after midnight, Henrie of Nassau, Himy of to trie his fortune, although with some detriment received, Nassave yet the chiefe of his armie being safe, caused the vimost oure quarcampe of the village of Heyden (a place dificult to be paste throw be reason of the situation and woorkes and far yn fit) to be affaulted: be reason there was no way but to narowe dikes cominge from the bordering townes of Seuenbergue and Guittenbergue. He cutting their river sliding betwixt, and a litle trenche from without, being cut betwixt two dry ditches, was fortified with atrenche and with a fort the new generall of an ordinarie forme. But defirous of obtayning fame, and inflamed with the emulation of his brothers fortunatnes, had conceived all hard thinges, to be eafie . By this dike therfore, of Gittenbergue he sendes before the most expert English shott, and two hundred pike- ing of the men of the rer-ward, all armed, with armes of proufes Coronell vere Englishman being their leader, whom other English did a companie, the French, and Germans following after, that so they might preserve the English; alamounted The make almost to the number of six thousand. There artillerie and when with bagadge and

bagadge came in the rergarde: the horf-men stood on the side. Henrie Nassau him selfe, standing in the midest of his

armie, expected what would be the euent.

Spinola discouering that designe, sent speedilie to admonish Paulus Ballionus and Carolus Roma, whose troupes lay in those quarters, that they should be by and by in armes. They fodainly place the watches and the guardes in their standing places, dispose the soldiars, aduertise all the Captaines and Lieutenants, and prepare all other thinges needfull to be vsed. Before the breake of the day, the companies of the enimie came, and swiftly beat downe the soldiar that stood sentinell before the campe, before he could aduertise his fellowes that were behinde him: that error had bene remedied, if but one horsman had watched in the Dike, and perchance by so litle a solicitude, that whole armie of the enimie, might have bene cut in peeces: at least it cannot be douted, but that the, slaughter had bene greater then it was. The English with excellent courage of minde and audacitie setting vpon the first litle redout, by casting balles of wilde fire, drive away the Standerd-bearer, with a few Italians which were therin, and sleying some, goton the walles. Then placing shot behinde the redout, and being got downe into the ditches, of the same for the defence of those that went before planting more force in Arined tothe the haulf moone did succeed with the like audacitee and felicitie, and endeuor to inter in with their colours at the flack of the forte, and with hades and feete to scale the walles. The ladders and the graples were left by the fearfull carters in the rergard of the marche, who when they durst not aduance the wagons, they fled away for feare of the canons thus the successe of great attemprs, litle thinges do often interrupt . euen then we also found the defect of our litle, reduts and of our ditches, whereo if stoccadoes, with a just distance, had bene prefixed (as it was appointed, but was ommit-

forte.

emmitted, ether by oblinion, or by the difficultie of bringing materiales) nether had the enimie so easily entred, nor could have cast those balles of wild-fire, nor could have lyen lurking in the ditches against the canons.

The Italians therfore, who defended the trench of the dike of Seuenberg, (retyred) admitting the enimie to ap- The Inglish proach nerer, left that litle fort emptie vnto them, when, Valuality.

being open on that side, they in no wife could defend it. The English fought with this resolution, that it seemed to them they should get no other time then this for their enterprise; nor was any courage wanting in them. Carolus Roma, fardgent mayor of the Regiment of Marquis of Cam. polatare sent Captaine Camillus Phoenices, whilst his werein nede of helpe with a companie for the defence of the litle redout:but he, could nether by his coming cause those that fled to stand, nor could him selfe withstand the enimies violence. so that the supplied succour, augmented the perill. But when Carolus Roma faw him to retyre, with others be- Valer of cars ateback from the redout, pulling away the shield from the be Roma. arme of one that returned (because him selfe came without one)first vnsheathing his sword, and with his shield renewing againe the declining fight, setting upon the English strongly resisting with a Cesarlike courage, more generoufly sent them back from whence they came, and staid their violence. Then they threw the selues downe by heapes, who wer distant from the fort, those who had cast ours from thece, some be-"d gan to come to themselves againe: many fell wounded, and flaine out-right: not a few sought to escape and saue them selues thorough the marshes: he who endeuored to carry the colours into the fort, pierced with a pike, ended his life: three, who had inuaded ther strenght next adicyning the fort weressaine before the dore of the fort: all the rest, who fought hand to hand, having their heades and necks almost cut off, died of so faire woundes, which faire death they deserued for fighting valiantly, worthy to have ouercome,

vnles

vnles ours had fought more brauely, as also for a better cause. They which stood further off, were may med with the cotinuallstrokes of the greater canons, for the most part rent and slaine in miserable wise, in their handes, feete, and heades; when scarce any ball was shot in vaine at them, so heaped together, which sew not feowe by reason of the divers turnings of the ditch. The hindmost English and French, could hardlyfollow the formost for the narrownes of the ditch but a returing being made, they might; so had

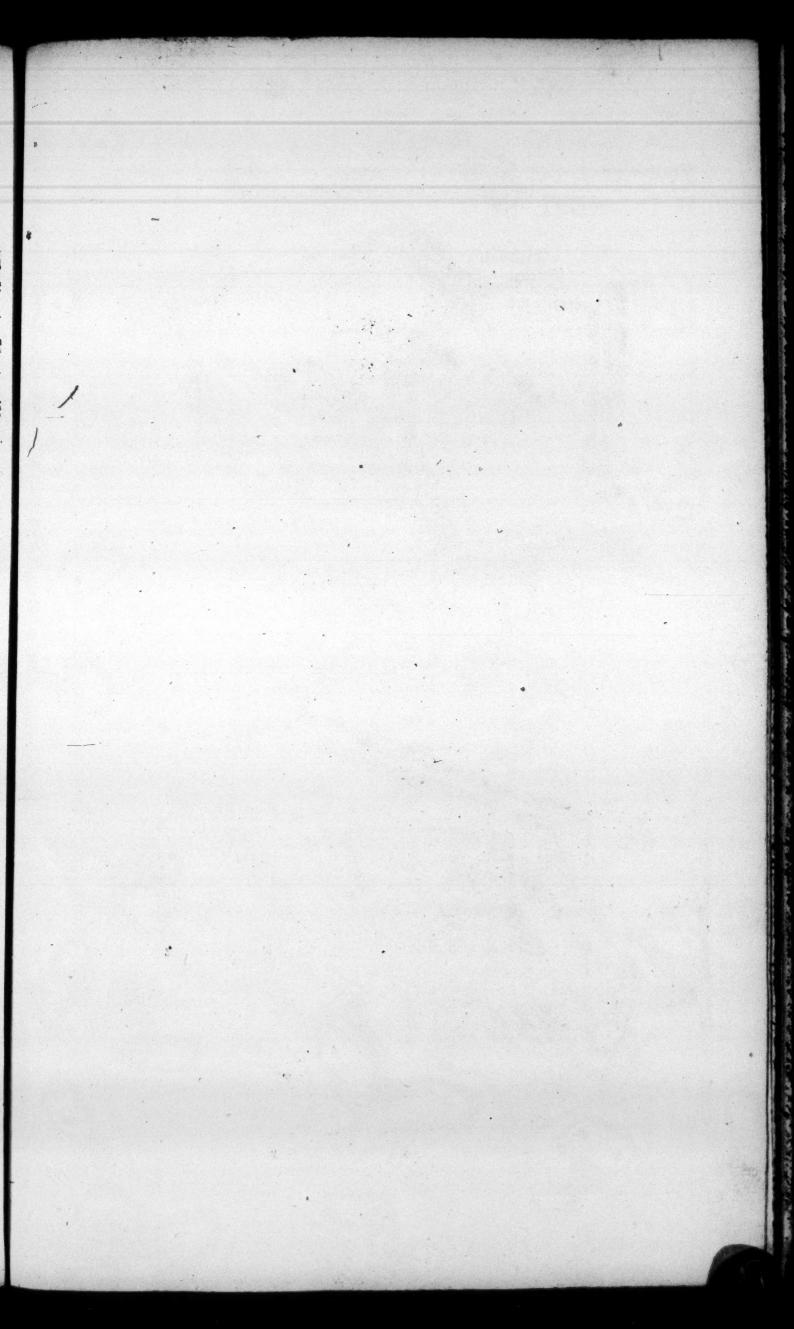
definition.

nel Very.

they throngd them selues together. VVhich being noted, ours enforcing them, they by litle and litle did retire back: so much the presence of Henrie of Nassau was of force, that they should not be troubled with terror or danger. Theretrait therfore, was nothing more trouble some, then the coming on, so well did all of them keepe their orders. Aboue all others in that battaile, the most excellet courage of Cor-The conflan nell Vere, standing foremost in the company, was admired. bur of coro. He stood still with the selfe same vndanted constancie of minde, emongst the balles that were thick discharged, placing new for those that retired, whole for the hurt, freshe for the wearied, vntill the fight, with a flow encountre on ether side, was ended: although it appeared, that eache one was so well exercised in war, that what was meete to be done, they could no lesse fitly prescribe to them selues then be taught by another.

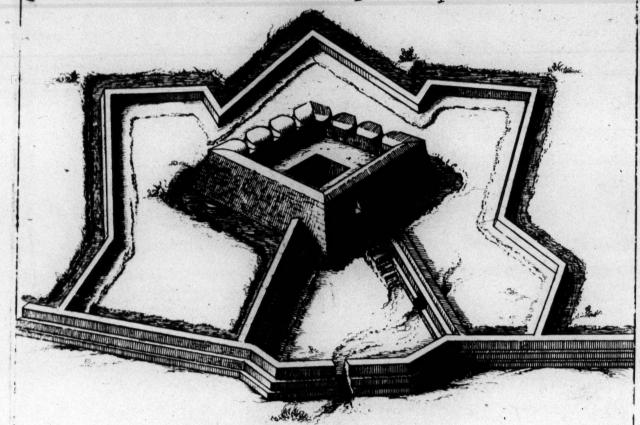
That fight (being against the winde, carried all the noice of the Canons another way) was nether heard by the cittie, nor by any of our other campes. Two messergers that were sent to Spinola, being ether ignorant or troubled, pasfing by that next Station, wherin he lodged, did not apno thing of peare til al most all the fight was finished and so the first skirmishe was all past, before it was related to Spinola; first behoulding in the morning, the fight of the miserable slaughter: the ditch was all strawed with dead bodies, nor was the-

The Marques bis fight.

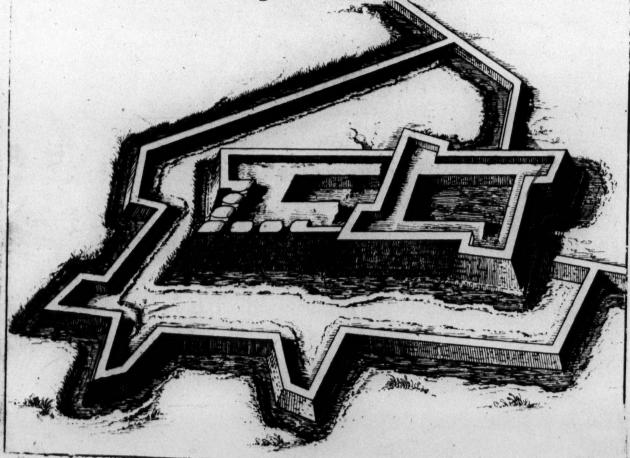




Agger Oosterhautana planiciei impositus.



Agger Castello Beauvoxiano adiunctus adversus planiciem Oosterhautanam.



THE SIEDGE OF BREDA re to be seeme, but blood mingled with the dust, and the ground embrued with blood: their guttes were torne out with the canons, their heades cut off, their handes and feete scattered, and the bodies of the slaine all rent in peeces, a horrible spectacle was seene on euery side: part cast them selues into the fennes, part halfe aliue did greuously groane which being brought by ours into the campe, after died. There perished aboue two hundred, vnderstood by the letters of Prince Henrie to Iustinus, when their fugitiues made mention of full five hundred: amongst which were eight or ten Commanders or leaders of copanies, and others noble by birth. Of ours there were flaine, no more then twelue, or fifteene. Amongst these, Camillus Phoenix. Captaine of Fevr of overthe foote was slaine, defending of the gate of the fort. Ioannes Baptista Vrsinus, Captaine of the foote, whilst he fought valiantly, was may med in his right hand. So that those two formerly had ill kept Breda for the Kinge, as much more ardently burned in minde, that so they might wipe away theirvice, by true vertu.

# Number XIV.

Spinola viewing those places which the enimie had got More fortifortified them with stoccadoes, and shut up all entrie to the feations to made. ditch on both sides of the water with this four-square fortification, and with other workes of that kinde where he commanded also more artillerie to be placed. Furthermore the ould trench, which lay ouer against the shrub of Oosterhout, almost of the length of two thousand paces, he commanded to be strenghtned with a thicker wall, against the shot of the canons, adding some new bulworkes made without side, and changing the ould ones. And as that space was great (which was contayned in the distance betwixt Hage and Heyden') he filled with 1

much foote and horse, building great houses of straw and

clay for standing places, The newes of this victorie (least the beseeged should not

knowit)our soldiars published from each adjoyning trenche, crying out in soldiar like mirth, that succours were sent vnto the cittie. The besieged smitten at the hart with this report, when they nether saw succours come, and the freshe remembrance of Maurices losse occurred, and the soldiar now eate hors-flesh, and other victualls grew daylie dearer, so that a poud of butter was sould for twelue shillinges, a Cal fe of seauenteene dayes ould, for eight and fortie shillinges,

a litle hogge, for eleuen pound ten shillinges, a pound of Tobaco, for ten pound: that the granaries and the chests of all, were once againe narrowly searched, and some who we-

re found to had hid some corne, was taken from them into custodie: it was forbidden to the bakers, upon a penaltie, to sell no bread but only to the Officers of the war: the offi-

cers, to giue no more euery day, but halfe a pound of bread to the soldiar: that all were forbidde to haue any bread twi-

ce baked (because it so might be kept whole, and hid, the longer) for these thinges so me be gon to breake up the ba-

They begon kers houses wherefore an uproare being begunn betwixt the French and the English had not been for the great care of there Coronelles but by and by, three of the authors

being put in to prison, and the former liberty granted of buying bread, the seditio was appeased before it was diuul-

ged. The Gouernor, and the commanderes, by admonish-

ment retayned others in their dutie, concerning all the vices of their garisons, no otherwise then the woundes of

their owne bodies yet after a litle while, when necessitie copeld them onceagaine, to visit all the barnes and granaries,

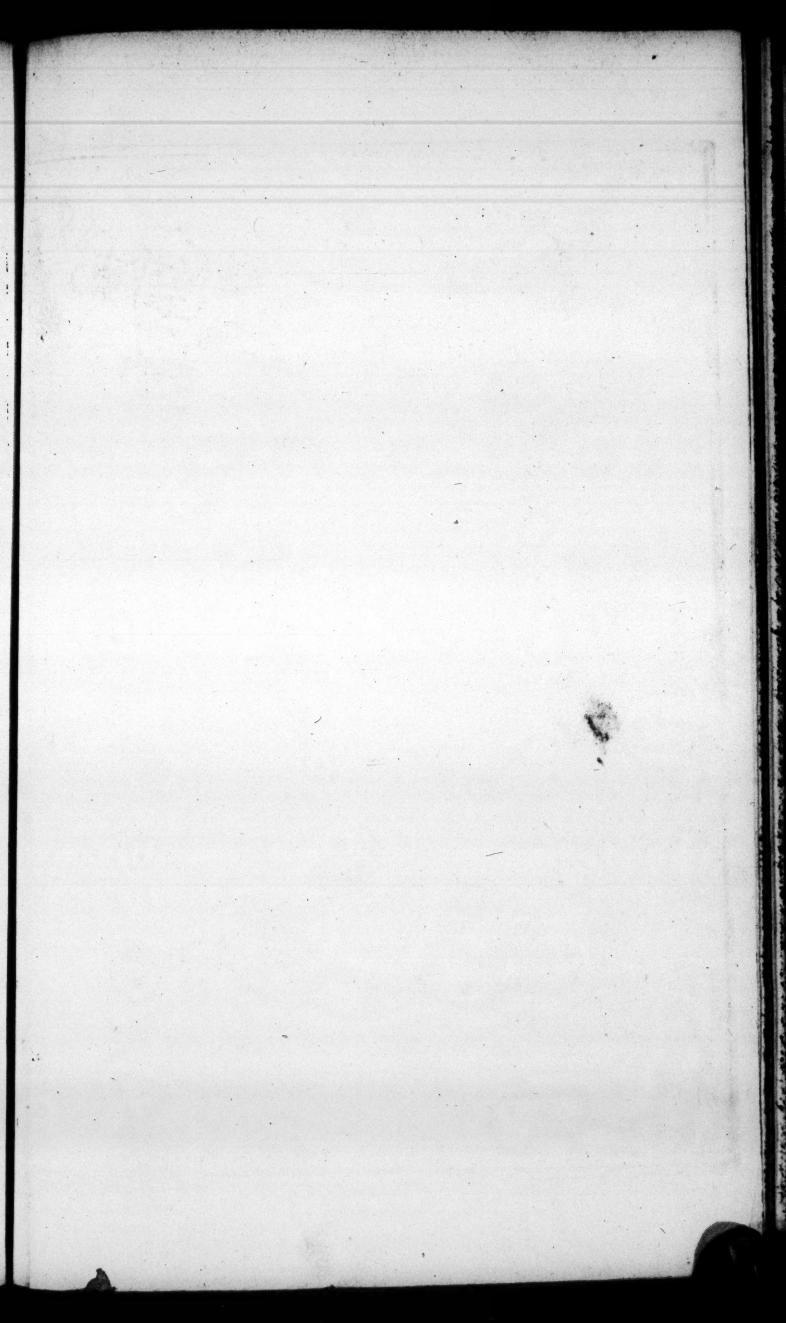
but flore of the citie being divided into two and thirtie barnes (least any litle cottage should be pretermitted) no more then fiue and

twentiemeasures of meale were found.

Number

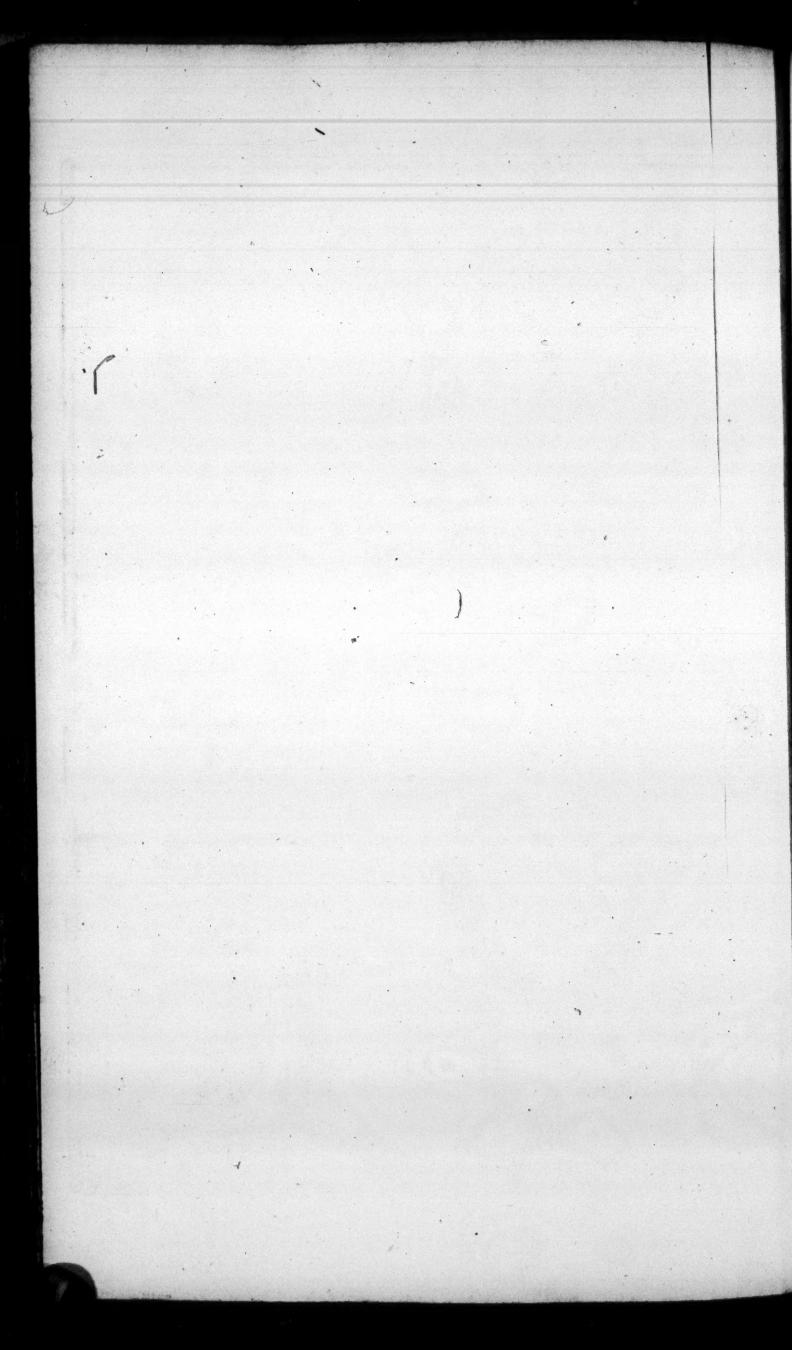
The beseeged did indure great bunger and mi-

> They begon and great 7 14 77.07 .









## Number X V.

Henrie of Nassau, seeing the saughter of the English, The Prince of Smitten, and doutfull what he should doe whilst he keepeth much trous those in his campe he had received, and had lost many by ". flight, takes councell with his, whether he should againe make an irruption amongstvs, or whether by another, or by the same passage, or rather whether he should refraine. Spinola with all his companies nere at hand, expecting the quele vous enimie both by day and night, did that especially, that he line. might vnderstand by some signe, what at last Nassauius refolued. Our messenger being most nimble, seeming fit for this purpose, to the end he should be knowen to Nassauius, as he was to Maurice; therfore by practise he came into knowledg. when he was kept. secretly in our campe, his frank of acl. wife going into the campe to Henrie of Nassau, complay- works work ning much of a ficknes which her husband had got, by carying Maurices letters to Breda, thorough the winter waters, demandes the rest of that which was promised, but was yet vnpaid He ioyfull of the getting of a faithfull messenger, promiseth to pay more liberally, if now her husband would carry one letter for him into the cittie, as he had done many of his brothers. The womā alleadgeth hir huslands ficknes, and the danger. At last the woman consents not vnwillingly, and yet as it were against her will, promises to do her best to perswade him. The wife departs; the hus- He also decay band returnes halfe lame, as though his feete had bin spoi- Nasavu. led with the winter frost. Henrie of Nassau, agrees with the man, as he thought faitfull, and deliuers him his letters to carry into the cittie to Iustinus, The messengersaid, that he promised to performe a very difficult matter; and receiuing the letters with a reward, he so departs. Hauing recei-

OF BREDA THE SIEDGE 126

ued them, he presently bringes them into the campe to Spinola, and rewarded with a perpetuall stipend, he departs.

A copie of the contentes of the letter to Lufline

Henrie in those letters, aduised Iustinus, of the late ouerthrow he had received, whilft he fet vpon the fortificiones of heyden. From that day, he saw vs also entrenched on euery side with a stronger trenche, which could not possibly be broken thorough. That he remembred, for how few dayes the besieged now had victualls left them. wherfore, lest by delaying of time he should at last be compelled, to receive some disgrace with his companions, he should prouide betimes, nor would he by his ouergreat pertinacitie, ouerthrow the fortunes of all. That having received these letters, he should giue a signe, by discharging at midnight three canons, and by the signification of fires made fro the Tower, an hower after, how many dayes prouision the besieged yet had left the. Assuring him in the meane space, that if any occasion of bringing helpe, offered it selfe, that it should be embraced of him, and of the whole armie.

lohn kanin afoilder of Strub by day cameto oure campe

There came first into the cittie, another copie of the same letter, before ether Spinola had receiued his, or had vnderstood it, by reason of the difficultie to explicat the notes wouhlesses wherwith it was written. A certaine horsman of the Count of Styres, very skilfullin all the wayes, in open day, escaped by our armie into the cittie, whom those of Breda seing coming, received him ioyfully with the discharging of nine ents of fire canons. That nightly signe therfore of the sound of the three premiled canons was first made, before we could cerny daye they tainly know what it signified albeit we suspected. They alighted fire eleuen times, shewing that they had victualls left, only for so many dayes.

Guillielmo Duke of badenes and to our camp.

At that time, his Excellencie VVilliam wolfangus, Duke of Baui aria, Iuliers, Cleue, and Montz, returning from miar insurs. Spaine, came into our Campes with desire to see the same. borgascame Spinola went before to meete him coming far from the campe

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA campe, and departing from his owne Tent, he received so Excellent a man, with as much shew of loue as he possibly could. He congratulated him, with a festivall sound of all the canons, and with the other applauses of militarie ioy. After on other dayes, being led about all the workes, he much admired the greatnes aud strenght of the siege. He related, that the Kinge of France said vnto him (by whom he passed as he returned) he could not beleeue, that Breda would be taken by Spinola by that siege: yet at that time ma-The Kinge of France is ofny thinges promised vs a fortunat successe of that siege, as, nion toucthe continual flight of the french from Mansfeld, the de- fide. lay in relecuing the enimie, the scarcetie of victualls within the cittie, the conflicts of the befeeged with sicknesses, so great a dearth of medicaments, that of the Tobacco that Tobaco vvas was brought, although else where it cost but four crownes a full dere, pound was fould in the cittie for twentie pounds, which remedy they vsed against the scuruey: besides that space of dayes, aboue six hundred horse were driven from the enimies campes, being ill looked vnto, as they grased.

This bootie, when Monsieur of Marquet, leftenant of the horse, had hoped to require, he prepares in number sixty eight companies of horse, to set vpon our convoyes The entirely with all at vnawares. Sending therfore Captaine Rand- ours conney. wick before with fix companies, the rest lying hid in ambushe, set vpon the carriages) who without conuoyes contrary to Count Bergues commandment, tooke another way ) draue away the horses, ransackt the charrets and the pacques, and poured oute the prouision. Henrie of Bergues, warie of perils, albeithe were ignorant of this voyage, had al ready commanded some companies of horse, to watchall the passages of the wayes, lest the enimies should breake thorough by some places at vnawares. which that it might be done the more assuredly, first he charged very straitly that no Captaine, when the watch was, should

be absent from his companie. Moreouer, that he should place very far off from the campe, the standing place of the centeries. Next, that some watchers, should goe a good space from the standing place before the companie. Lastly, that some standing horsman, should watch before the other watchmen, to take notice of the enimies coming: which hearing, he should give a signe, and should retire vnto the watch. They, seeing a greater troupe, retyred back to the standing place of the rest of the companie. The companie prepared their armes, and had sought, had not the number bene vnequall; but at last returned to the campe. By this meanes, both the coming of the enimie was hindred, and the watches, though placed a far off, retyred them selves without danger, and it seemed the whole campe had time enough to arme it selfe,

Valor of count Her man fon to count Hindrick.

The enemy

putto fight.

By chance that day, the enemy met with the Count Hermanus of Bergues, sonne to Henrie of Bergues, a young man of a great spirit, and a patterne of his countries valor. He hearing (as he was nere at hand) a noise, and gathering together a smale companie he had, bouldly flies into the midest of the troupes of the despoilers, passing once, and againe, thorough the midst of them, some he layes vpon the ground, and both troubles and terrifies the others. Thefe he puts to flight: those admonish others of the coming of all our horse, and so were their mindes preoccupated, with the feare and flight of the first, as that they thought nothing of relisting. They for sake their horses, they throwe downe their burthens, and leaving the prey, they depart. The enimies gathering so many companies together, in so long a time of the siege, in so wicked and long iorneis, yet could neuer intercept so much as one conuoye.

The enemy all the time of the fiege couldenot optaine willoris in braking of any of our

conssey s.

Henrie of Nassau, not slow in his affaires, lest he should pretermit (ashehad promised) any industry to raise the sige, sent some boores and contry clownes, corrupted with

mony

mony and with promises, to set a fire, if they could, our campes, and store house wherin our warlike furniture was kept. Spinola catching some incendiaries prouideth that his compes receiue no detriment.

Henrie of Nassau, attempting all thinges in vaine, and setting the tentes on fire in the village of Dungens, the fixt of the calends of lune, retyred by night into Langstrate, the tempest of the night, the blusteringe of the windes, and a ter- of orange rible shower of rayne, did denote by many titles that obscu- out of hope. reenterprise. The soldiar could scarcestir his foote, the canonsstuckfast in the myre, the squadrones were disordered.

Spinola, vnderstanding of this departure, thought good to in the Maradmonish Iustine Nassau, by the letters of Henrie of Ber-jues name gues (because he was both joyned in blood to the house of they shoulde maid or co-Nassau, and vnderstood the contry maners and language of mile comthe contrie) what he was to hope for of the succours of the cittie now retyred. Bergues therfore writes to Iustine, and promisses upon Spinolaes worde, that he would bring to passe, that they should be received to mercy upon honorable conditions, if they would treat of a composition: wherfore that at a certaine time and place he would vouchsafe tustimus de to come out of the cittie, to talke with him.

Iustinus (lest by being ouer-hastie, he should somwhat of Nassan touch his reputation) sending back a trumpeter, makes him being pruanswer. How it stood touching the supply of succour, that the Marquis he was but three dayes past aduised by the letters of Henry buere sont Henry count Henry of Nassau. If he knew any thinge more, that he would not a we to lundisdaine to aduise him by letters; that he was troubled with By which he an ague, and could not goe forth. The next day after, Spino- render. lagaue the letters them selves of Henry of Nassau to be sent ques the lagarethe to Iustinus, enfolded as they were in obscure caracters, and distinus preanother copie of them in knowen characters, to Henrie some Hone of Bergues to be carryed, aduising him not to delay the ren- rukto woho. dring any longer, Iustinus perceiuing, that all his owne full audio

designes

130 designes, and his frendes, were discouered, gaue thankes' to Henrie of Bergues for his good will towards him, and promises, that he would compound with Spinola, so it were with honorable conditions, wherof his so braue companions and citisens, without dout seemed worthie (and which he had written vpon his word ) had decreed to couenant.

Henrie of Bergues, hauing obtayned Spinolaes letters, wherin he promited to Iustinus, to the soldiars, and to the cittisens of Breda, honorable conditions of rendring, if now they would cut off precisely without further delay, nor require a longer day; he sent them presently to Iustinus, affirming (as it was written in those letters) leaue to be given of treating of all thinges after his pleafure: wherfore, that he should the next day come to meete them out of the cittie halfe way and declare what conditiones he required, to be put in writinge his and our egar-

To that very time, the compasse of our inward trenche,

des standingeneeradioyninge.

by the perpetuall diligence of our shipmen and our foldiars, was yet a working, nether did there remaine much to doe, but it had bene fully finished; when the workmen by chance espied the Count of Bergues, with a soldiarlie mirth they demand of him, to what purpose it was to make an end of that trenche, if now they treated of a composition? He hadscarce bid them leaue off, when they throw away their shouells, leaping for ioy, more enclined to take their case then to labor. Iustinus having received both these of the letters of Spinolaes and of Bergues, calling together the councell of and of count warre, proposeth the busines. It is concluded to returne answer. That those thinges which Spinola and Bergues promised. wher about the Magistrates being consulted, sending their letters, they befeeche Henrie of Bergues, the next day of this mas. after at seven of the clock to come from the campe, and

seing read

cenfed.

sending trumpeter, to admonish them of the place where, they should meete him: and that there should come from the cittie, which should request conditions in the names of all.

The day after, which was the last of May, Henrie of Bergues, accompanied with much nobilitie, at the houre appointed, goes forth of the campe, and sending a trumpetter, aduertiseth Iustinus of his coming. They with whom they were to treate, issuing out of the cittie, the Count of Bergues commandes the Nobilitie, to stand a far off, and goes forward alone only in the copanie of Routartius, the Kinges, and the Marquis Spinolaes Secretarie. Standing in the midst, the Legates approached, and the Seargent mayor Case Deyden, Captaine Zouche, Aertsenius Cosull, and a few Magistrates: lastly Coronell Hauteriuius came. These letters of assurance being given, they presented in writing the conditions of the accord. Of these it was disputed too and Those of the fro, nor were there but two articles to be reiected, and a third fented create douted of. The meeting being dissolued, the conferece was deferred till three a clock in the after noone. By diner ours were ready betwixt the outward fortification, vndera Tabernacle spread a broad for that purpose. (all looking in heapes from the walles. Here they began to treat of the begun composition, and that was denied which disliked in The Manquis the morning: to wit, of granting libertie of conscience to Hendrick the hereticall cittisens, and of burying their bodies in hallo- the articles wed places. Next it was disputed, about four greater ca- ive. nons, and two murthering peeces, to be brought out with the fauegard. VVhich seemed litle to the besieged, but yet too much to Henrie of Bergues.

Routartius therfore is sent to Spinola, to aske of him what The liberalia he thought. Spinola answered, that he would not deny the of Marques such a smale matter. The besieged glad of the answer gaue besieged. him thankes. Thinges being brought to that passe, a present

was brought forth. By and by Iustinus Nassauius Gouernor of the citie, and other Captaines with the principall Nobilitie which was therin, came. Ours also, who were in great number not far off, being gathered together, saluted one a-

nother with glad congratulations.

The agreement vues fingned.

Comple-

ments.

In the Calends of Iune captaine deyden which was of brought to be the company of the prince was sent to Spinola with a double copie of the agreement, to set his hande on bothe, and he would by and by bring back the other, subsigned by Iustinus, and to be sent back, retayning the other. Then were there a hondereth and twentie wagoes asked and three scoreshippes, to carry away the fick and the whole, and their houshould stuffe. More wagons were granted then were demanded, and as many ships as were in the river of Breda. Next pledges were given on both sides. By those of Breda, the Sargent mayor de la Caze, and Ogle Captaine of the English foote. By Spinola, Franciscus Losanus, and Carolus Philippus le Count, Captaine of the German companies, were giuen for pledges. And these were the articles of the agreement set downe in writinge, by which Breda was rendred to the King.

nes and ship pes demaun. ded vvere granted

The wwago-

The condiciomes the Gouernor and officeres of Breda dema und:d.

The Gouernor of Breda, the Coroneles Captaines Lieutenants, and other Officers belonging to the warr, the foldiars, whether they served on horse or foote, that they be permitted to depart out of the cittie. That power be given of departing to all such as, are armed after the accustomed mauer of war with ther colores displaied the drumes beating. after the acustomed sounde. That the horsmen be suffered to depart, with their standards displayd, there trumpetes foundinge after the accustomed manner, all armed, with their balles in their mouthes, their matches alighted on both endes with their beltes of poudre, with fierie touch and furnished with a number of bullets; the horsmen founding

founding ther trumpets, their flagges displayed, armed, and carrying (as they ar wont to goe against the enimie.) That none of the pensionaries be detayned (of what nation soe uer.) for any cause (albeit they had in times past taken pay of the Kinge of Spaine, or of the Archduke, or of the Infanta Isabella.) That all be permitted to goe by the shortest and most commodious iorney to Gittenbergue in Holland, without any interruption, offence or iniurie, safe in life, in body, weapons, horses, vessells and cariages (by that couenant of promise which was meet.) Moreouer, that leave be given to bring forth their wives, children, and familie, houshould goods, vessells, horses, wagons, the weapons of the soldiers, dead, sick, or runne away, with out any obligation, of lett, upon what pretext soever.

II.

That the preachers of the word, the Ouerseers, the common people, and their scriueners, their Architects or Ingineres, the Iudge of the militarie Senat, the ingineres of the streworkes, the Lieutenant of pioners, the canonnieres, the Chyrurgians of the bandes and troupes the workemen applyed about the engines, the marriners, the letter-carriers, the ouerseers of the workes, the Prouost marshalls, the Pioners, the carpenters and smithes, the prouiders of victualls and all other workmen of forts and engines, their wives, children, servants, horses, weapons be contayned in the former article, and enjoy the same fauour.

III.

That all ships what socuer shall be found for the present in Breda, arrived as well for the Captaines of war, as for others, be dismissed with all their necessarie instruments, into Holland. And let them be governed by ther one marriners, and be loaden as well with their families, as with their houshould stuffe, armour, moveables; also the cariages of the Coroneles, Captaines, Lieutenants, and other officers of

R iij

134 war; Let them be fild with the fick, and the keepers, and others who shall desire to sayle into Holland by that oportunitie. That therfore the passages of thestopt river be laid open, for twelue dayes, from the first day of signing the agreement, before they goe out of their garison; to the end that the ships aforfaid may fafely take their iorney with their loading, and with other thinges which shall be in the, whilft they appleed them selues to other acts of warre at Blaec, from whence they may retyre them selues whether they please, as who by right having charge of the moueables, might rendre them to their owners whose they were. Granting the space of twelue dayes, that the ships be free from all iniuries, prouokements, and abuses, nor that ether they or their wagoners, be diverted or disturbed from their course. That it shall be vniust to cause them to desist, vpon what pretext soeuer But if, ether because the river be not open, or for that it be not nauigable, their iorney shall not be hindred, by that delay, nothing shall be abridged of the space of the granted twelue dayes, but all that to be granted to them void and free, that the mariners; and others (to whom it may be more commodius) may safely take their ioyney by river, or nere the river. But if some of these ships would tarry at Breda, let them notwithstanding be sent to transport the carriars, and the cariages of the conuoy before they presently returne to their owners.

IV.

That the full number of waggons (which the Gouernor of Breda shall require) to carry to Gittenbergue the
burdens and bagage of the Coronells Captaines and officers of war, and other foldiars of defence (and who from
thence shall be brought back into the campes of Genike,
by the interpolition of a publike promise) to be supplied
by the Marquis Spinola.

V.

That the Gouernor haue leaue to carrie away together with the conuoye, four canons and two murthering peeces, such as he shall make choise of, together with all that which belongeth to them, and as many balles and poudre, as shall be needfull to shoote off euery one six times. And to carry those canons with all their wheeles and instruments, by land, or by water, as he shall thinke good, and as shall be best for his commoditie. The Marquis Spinola lending for this purpose, horses charrets and wagons, together with wagonners, (if they shall be requested by the Gouernor) to draw the canons, the murthering peeces, together with the wheeles and instruments belonging to then.

VI

That the Prince of Aurange haue leane, to carrie all his moueables, which he hath ether in the Castle or in the cittie, in to such place or contrie, whether he, or any other (to whom, the care of them shall be committed) Or that they be kept for a while in the Castle of Breda, vntill such time as the Prince of Aurange dispose of them, at the least for halfe a yeares space. And that ther ships and shipmen coming from Holland to setch them, free passage to be given, no impediment being offered.

VII

It perchance any of them, comprehended in the two first articles, cannot for lack of health, goe forth of the cittie, together with the conuoye, that to such leave be given of remayning in the cittie with their wives, samilie and servants without hurt, vntill they have recovered their health and strength. Then also at the first, opportunitie, to give them savourable letters for their departure, that so they may goe safelie where the please.

VIII.

That no officer of war, or foldiar, or Lieutenant of a companie,

136 companie, whether he shall prouide him selfe to depart together with the conuove, or after his sicknes recouered (as if he were comprehended in none of the former articles) shall be retayned, but in fauour of the former points, euery one shall be suffered to depart freely. And that the creditors content them selues with the only wordes or writinges for payment of their dettors.

The Governor, captaines and the reste of the Officers of war, the foldiars already cotayned in the articles aforfaid, or other who socuer, bound by stiped and seruice to the vnited States, which shall have anyhouses in Breda, farmes, inheritances, or moueables (comprehending likewise the Captaynes, Officers, the companies of horse of the Count of Culenburge, of the Count of Styre, and of Monsieur de S. Martin, with the widowes and children also of the same or of other companies, which for these two yeares hence betooke them to the cittie for fauegard) shall haue a yeare and a halfes space, counting from a month after the subsigning to the agreement, wherin they may at their pleasure, carry away their goods, fell, pledge, alienat, change, and occupie according to the law and common custome. Furthermore, that they shall enjoy all that space of time, the reuenewes of their pensions, the profit of what they let out, with the other frutes of their inheritance, due or to be due: to the full of all thinges pertayning to them with in the cittie.

The foldiars whether of garison, or of the campe (who whether they ar detayned prisoners in the cittie or in the campes) as soone as the conditions shall be signed, shall be fent back without paying any ransome, but only the valew of their expences made by agreement.

Against the garisons, no action shall be made of asking againe THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 137
againe any spoiles, but all booties shall be reputed al their
owne.

# XII.

After the articles of the composition are signed it shall be lawfull for the Gouernor of Breda to send them by some man of knowen trust, to the Prince of Aurange.

#### X111.

The conditions being made, there shall be a truce, yet both shall containe them selues in their fortifications as before; whether shall it be lawfull to approache ether by day or night.

XIV.

First that the pledges be given two by two before the garison depart. they shall follow the companies to Gitten-bergue; and shall remaine there the space of twelve dayes, vntill the river be opened, and the covenants be accomplished. That time being past, if none of the covenants be broken, they shall returne.

XV.

The agreement being made: pledges shall be given on both sides, of like number and condition: and the cittie being rendred, ours shall be restored to us againe.

# XVI.

It shall be further granted, that the pledges given by the citty of Breda, shall be sent back, as soone as the garison shall be brought in, to marche away together with the convoye.

# XVII.

The Gouernor and the garison of Breda do promise, to goe forth of the cittie of Breda on thursday next, the fift of

Iune, early in the morning.

VVe Iustinus Nassau promise to doe our endeuours, that those thinges be kept, which ar contayned in the articles aforsaid, hitherto so saras they do appertaine to us.

In witnes wheref, with the consent of the Coronells, Captaines, and the councell of war, we have subsigned the same this present day, the day after the calends of lune 1625.

INSTINUS NASSAV.

The heades of the composition demanded of the Senat and people of Breda.

I.

That pardon and forgetfulnes be both promised and performed, of all those thinges which were committed by the cittisens and inhabitants of Breda, of what condition soeuer they be, whether committed before, or after the recourse of the cittie, in the year 1590. Let no man be enquired of, nor let no euill be inslicted upon any, no not upon pretext of treason, or any fault what soeuet.

II.

That the cittisens and all the inhabitants have power, as well absent as present, of what codition soeuer they be whether subject to the service or oathe of the States, or of the Prince of Aurange, or of the cittie, whether they be free to inhabit the cittie the next two yeares, their life in safetie, no question made of their religion, no obligation to sweare to another religion, whilft they leade a modest life, far from all offence, that they may deliberate for those two yeares space, whether they please to make their residence there, or to depart. But if they shall resolue to depart, that they be suffered to goe at their owne pleasure. They shall also freely enioy their owne goods, that they may other carry them away fell, alienat, pawne, and ingage them at their pleasure, or let them hire them to be received and governed by those that shall redeeme them. That their goods who have dyed within or without the cittie, leaving their will behind them or not,

# THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 139 of not, come to the heires appointed, or to the next of their kinred.

### III.

That it shall be lawful for euery cittisen and inhabitant (whether he be bound, or free) who after these conditions agreed upon, it shall please to remoue his dwelling, or to depart from the cittie for any other cause, to doe this at what time he shall please, by what land, by what water, with his wife, children, familie, houshould stuffe, marchandise, and other moueables, no impediment whatfoeuer being giuen, by no other, then by the authoritie of these couenants. And for those that will ether make their aboade, or will depart into any other kingdomes, regions, prouinces, or neutrall places, or subiect to tributes, that it be free and lawfull for them, ether to make their aboade or to retyre them selves perpetually without any trouble of coming or going for their marchandise or affaires sakes, thorough citties and places subject to the King of Spaine, and to have right and leaue to dispose of their moueables, and others, and of their owne goods, according as they will the felues. But touching the Catholiques returning againe, and occupying their houses within the cittie, there is no deed of any other prouiso then these present conditions.

### IV.

They who to see to their affaires, shall goe into the vnited prouinces, to them leave shall be given four times a yeare to goe thither (admonishing the Gouernor, of whom they shall necessarily receive authoritie of coming and going) which he, but upon inst cause, shall not refuse. Next they shall returne from thence within the space of two yeares fro the grant of this agreement: that afterwards they may ether goe forward to inhabit the cittie, or to plant their dwelling in free places, or of tribute. And let them enjoy these places, no otherwise then those already spoke of, and the leave

of coming and going, and what commoditie soener of thesecond countries.

V.

It shall be granted to the preachers of the word, to depart freely with their wives, children, familie goods and moveables, without all offence of damage. For these thinges, that waggons or ships be lent them, with time enough to dispose of their affaires.

VI

They shall be comprehended in this composition, who after the cittie shall be yelded, did serue the place of a Deacon: as also they, who boare any ecclesiastical office.

VII

Also Stewards, Aduocates, Substitutes, Treasurers, and others both cittisens and inhabitants, who ether have charge of treasure, or of accounts, or paying of wages, or any other office, shall be contayned in these conditions. And to have free power to depart with all their goods, houshould stuffe, and writinges: and further have right to vie the benefit of this agreement, as of others.

VIII.

As many marriners as ar in the cittie, who have their ships here, which they may take with them shall enjoy the same priviledge,

IX.

If there shall not be ships and wagons enough prouided, to serve the cittisens and inhabitants (who desire to depart together with their goods and houshold stuffe) to them with in the space of two yeares, it shall be granted to send for from else where for ships and wagons, from Holland or other places, which may afterwards returne freely in vertu of these conditions.

X.

That the cittisens and inhabitants of this cittie, shall be enioyned, with no burthens of impositions, more then

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 141 ar iustly imposed vpon those which dwell in greater or lesser citties thorough all Brabant.

#### XI.

That the garison of horsmen and sootemen be placed in the cirtie, after the best maner that may be, and with the lest damage that may be to the cirtisens.

#### XII.

They shall also be contayned in this couenant who soeuer shall be absent, ether for their owne or the citties affaires, that they may freely returne into the cittie, and enioy the couenants that at made. The contry people also who fled into the cittie, shall be suffered to retyre them safely into the contrie.

#### XIII.

He who being of another religion, within the time of two yeares agreed vpon, shall dye in this cittie, that he be buried in some honorable place within an orchard in the cittie: or else according to the will of his kinred, that the corps be carried out of the cittie where pleased him.

# XIV.

The decrees of the Senat, and all the ordenances of the capitall seate, not hitherto forbidden, be estableshed, and take effect.

#### XV

VVho soeuer heretofore hath lent mony to the cittie, shall be suffered to receive the rent and to make exchange. And yearely that their reuenewes and their other affaires be assisted by the Senat by whom the reuenewes arto be paid.

All these thinges whatsoeuer in this agreement ar decreed and written, ar agreed vnto, ratissied, and confirmed by the Marquis Spinola, and ar subscribed vnto by the legats of the cittee; the same Marquis promising, that he will endeauor that it be also ratissed by the most Excel-

S iii

lent

lent Infanta of Spaine, sealed with her broade seale, within

fifteene dayes. Giuen the second of lune 1625.

Many, whose dispositions were bent to more sharper courses, hearing of so good and so fauorable conditions, Many neufed admired the Clemencie of Spinolatowards the enimie; and the bearing nisome also blamed this pardon. They said, that this should Marques. haue bene handled more seriously, and ether to haue put

the besieged to the sword, or not to have received them to mercie, but vpon rendring vp their armes, who by their

wilfull pertinacitie had brought them selues vnto that point, that they had died of hungar, if they had bene shut

vp but two dayes longer. And why should such fauorable conditions be offered them of our free accord, to whom

euen to giue them their liues, wastogrant them togreat a benefit? That at least Spinola shoulde haue expected a litle,

whilst that had hapned vnto them, which ordinarie happens to men thorough their ouer-much partinacitie, to

make them seeke that, and earnestly to begit, which at the The condition first they contemned: and that they should first have cra-

of princes ued a composition, before of our owne accords it should lar personos haue bene offered to them. Next why the vnhappie part

of the cittilens should be suffered to goe forth, safe with their houshould stuffe and their goods, before that mony

were paid by the Senat to the Catholiques remayning, which was ex torted by publique and common oathe, to

make the workes, and to pay the soldiars stipend? So wi-

fely seemed they to complaine, who tied to their privatopinions, ar wont to measure with the selfe same measure,

euen the waightiest matters of gouerment, not vnderstan-

ding that princes ar to take another course, whose principall endeuours ought to be, to gaine renowne and the peo-

ples good will.

But Spinola houlding them to be more wile who ar more gentle in crueltie, and that the fame of clemencie, was to

be pre-

And the complaintes they made.

see shouved. was wel - related.

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA be preferred before the name of seueritie, not ignorant, how much better it was for the common good, spedely to

release, then longer to detayne the Kinges armie before Breda (by reason of the sturres of French, Italians; Germans, and Danes) made more account of the gaining of a litle time, then of the no great spoiles of all Breda, or of so

Imale disgrace of the enimies, who yet perhaps would have defended them selues: mindfull of that old prouerb, That

it is better to be at the latter end of a feast, then at the beginning of a fray. And truly he judged it more expedient to prefer The generall the Maieste and clemencie of his Kinge (whose person he is bounde to

bore in this place, then ether his owne glorie, or desire of the horner of reuenge That he held it for a dishonor, of sogreat a num-more then of

ber of prouision lest behinde, and but litle, gon away, for the glorie of testimonie of hislonge patience and approued vertues the- prom.

re remayned in the cittie, fortie three pices of ordnance (musquets) four hundred fiftie, wherofalso a hundred and

fiftie were suffered to be carried in the place of those that The municip

were ouercome. (hargubushes) three hundred, of poudre vere in a thousand one hundred thirty fiue pounde; matche thir- Breda.

tie fourthouland pound; of greater balles, two thouland; oflesser, an exceeding number; of balles of leade, fortie

thousand pounde mouldes to make balles of leade fifteene; granados two thousand one hundred; of greater (which they call Bombars) three hundred fortie four; engines ma-

de to cast fire, a hundred and fiftie; thirtie barrells ofpit-

che, poudre, brimstone, bitumen; six barrells of great nayles, long forkes of iron, eleuen thousand; of stakes with double forkes, an innumerable number; shouells, four

thousand, pickayes, or iron pikes to open the earth, six-

teene hundred; whele-barrowes, which ardriuen by the hande, to carry earth, a thousand; fiue boates; sour rolles

of cable-ropes; fortie graples; horscollers, ahundred and

thirtie four score couple of cart-ropes; instruments made offire,

of fire, also innumerable; one linnen bridge, or made of canuas, gabians of wood or hurdles, behind which the canonsarplaced, very many; nor fewer to dispatch the hastie bridge. Of all which a written catalogue was given to Thomas VVingardius master of the Artillerie.

Now the detts of the cittifens remayning, Spinola beleeued that the States ought to have so great care of, as of their owne credit and authoritie, which should be vtterly lost in the common wealth, if they but once deceiued any one of the beseeged cittisens; and therfore he was not carefull

hereof.

Vpon the fift of lune the day was appointed for the co-The Marques ming forth of the enimies garrison. VVherfore Spinola that none of sorbad, that none by soldiarlike frumpes orgibes, should should g be vse any disgrace to those that departed: so modestly did he suppose the victorie was to be vsed. Aboundance of wagons and boates, being prepared for that day, our foldiars were set to watch at three gates of the cittie and of the castle. Count Hermanus Bergues, with five companies of horse, went before the companyes of the garison departing, vnto Gittenbergue. Also betwixt euery ten wagons, went a litle company of our horse, for the sauegard of the bagage. The troupes of horse of Bergaignius, led another company of horse who inclosed them behinde. In these two, scarcely were there any horse, besides the ensignes, so greatly were the horse decayed. The soote men went in the midst. Amougst these Iustinus went on horsback, one of the beseeged, Carolus Philippus le Count, accompayning him. Euery Captaine had his owne company, The Coronels went before the troupes. The coulors wer borne displayed, the Trumpets sounding before them. The number of the foote, were three thousand (for the fick were carryed away in boates ) Truly they were a gallant companie, whether one respect their persons, or their weapons, and of greater

greater beautie then ours were to wit, they were lodged more stately and more at their ease then ours were, and had store of fire; nether did their bread fayle, till the day that they

departed.

Spinola attended upon with a notable troupe of Nobilitie, betwixt the inward circle of the cittie, and the trenche, the conqueror him selfe beheld the beautifull pompe of his glorious triumphe. He curteously saluted all the Captaines triumphe of at their going forth, and first Nassauius the Gouernor, venerable for his gray haires, his wife and children, the fonn of Emanuell of Portugal, and two bastards of Prince Maurices and they againe with constant composed countenaces and voices, and with a modest enclining of the banners, saluted him. No ignominious voice of prouoking one another was once heard, but smiled with fauorable countenancs. The influence companies being pastall opprest with the congratulations of winge than all the standers by and runing thick together, admitted the ". duties of common curtesie, no more cheerfully, then modestly, according to euery ones due praise, for his labor assigned and industrie, in sogreat and so long difficultie of the siege. Iohanes Medices was sent to Isabella the Infanta of Spaine, who related to her the joyfull departure of the garison; to whom Isabella gaue a rich collour of gould and adia of the 1190mant being indeed a Princely reward.

Ferdinandus Guzmannus, master de campe of a Spanis of spaine. Regiment, was sent with the same newes into Spaine to Philip the fourth. Theodorus Camargius Coronell, carried the first newes of the rendring of the cittie into Germanie to

the Emperor Ferdinandus.

The Count of Anholt, hearing of Mansfelds departure from the campe, dismissed with his, presently followed him. The fame of the victorie diuulged into France, England, Italie, and Germanie, was scarcely beleeued euen by frendes. A short fable was spread abroad by the enimies

The success
byinge so
great many
woulde
hirdly beline
see.

enimies of the conuoyes of Breda, and was cryed about by the voice of a common ballet-seller, and sould in a printed pamphlet the same day wherin the newes was brought of the rendring therof yea euen from Spaine also letters were brought from the Kinge into the low-contries, in which Isabella was admonished, that she should consider againe and againe, whether it were not more to the purpose, to recall Spinola from solong and doutfull a siege: so sharply did many write into Spaine to their acquaintance in high authoritie, of the dispaire of getting the cittie.

The Infanta came to visit, te the citue.

Ifabella the Archdutches, resolved her selfe to goe in perfon to the cittie that was wonne, and to visit the soldiars that had overcome. Spinola only keeping the gates of the citie, command ther houses, villages, the tower and the church to be made cleane, went to meete Isabella, three leages from the cittie. Almost all ther horse, ether was sent before to Antwerp to bring her on her way, or were placed in the midle way to receive her, and she was entertained coming with great ioy, and with a triple discharging of the Canons, as with a daunce of ioy.

The footemen divided into divers squadrons, reioyced with no lesse signe of noice and of shouting upon the gate of Hage, thorough which Isabella entred into Breda, an Epigrame set upon the gate, was reade, that taking away the lit-le word of envie it pleased him to soften.

This inscripcian was put uppon the gates.

# PHILIPPVS HISPANIÆ REX GVBERNANTE ISABELLA CLARA EVGENIA OBSIDENTE SPINOLA

HOSTIBVS FRVSTRA IN SVPPETIAS CONIVRANTIBVS BREDA VICTOR POTITVR.

Hir alteza
did forbul
that shoove
of mirth
should be

All the greater ordinances of the cittie, went off, once, twice, and the third time. The Archdutches forbid bon-fires, or any other publique shew of ioy to be

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA made, in respect of the reverence she bore to God, till first made, silfirst she had caused Sacrifice to be offered vnto him the day fol- she milde be. lowing in the great Church, as to the chiefe Author of the god as the victorie. The next day therfore, Alphonfus Cardinall chife autor of Cueua, Ambassador of the Kinge of Spaine, first said in. Masse, Ifabella, her wayting dames maides, and all the people being present. From Masse, Isabella went about the the Carde-Church, to behould (if any were left) of the oulde monu- cuba amments of religion. She found here and there, emptie pla- spaine. ces, of the pictures of sepulchers, steps of hereticall pietie, against their Ancestors that were dead . Yet found she whole the notable tombe of Englebert the secon, domtimes Count of Nassau, builded by Henrie his nephue, of white and black marble. Another, which was of Engelbert the First, and of Iohn of Nassau, the picture of our blessed lady set theron being taken downe, and defaced. which was done by the instinct of a Sibell Henrie Boxhornes, preacher of the word in Breda some times a Flamen priest of Iupiter amongst the high Priests. She, to wit, by the oracle of Sibill, after the fixt month of the fiege of Bouldness Breda, prophecying that the cittie should yeld it selfe to of sibilia the enimie, vnlesse they would throw downe a picture of borinck. the virgin Marie, kept at that time in that place which the religion of many of our very iholie ancestors, had worshiped so many yeares agoe in that cittie; but others ignorant in religion, durst not wronge it, being att hat time safe and found. In which thinge, I know not what I may cefure most to be reprehended, whether the patience of the benumed Senat and people, in suffering so great a wickednes, as the treadding of antiquitie vnder foote, or their stupiditie in beleeuing, or the impudent boldnes of a meane woman, against the picture of the blessed virgin consecrated by the noble predecessors of the Nassaues, and set upon Tii

SIEDGE OF BREDA THE 148

his tombe for memorie to posteritie. An Epigrame or two inges voir of the fore-passed taking of, Breda being written on the blott d and othere' walles of the church, iniurious to God and the Catholique put in ther Kinge, were put out, and these were set in their place, to signiplace. fie the yeare wherin Breda was recouered.

A MBROSI SPINOLA VIGILANTIA

BREDA

EXPVGNATA.

Admirable fires of toy.

life.

The facred ceremonies being ended, the tower of the church by night, lightened almost with an innumerable number of laternes and fires, were seene to burne euen from Holland. All the cittie shone with bon-fires, and with barrells of pitch. Then all the canons shot off againe. And which was a more beautifull spectacle, there was a circle of continuated shining fires for the compasse of two and thirtie miles thorough the circuit of the interior trenche, which Spinola hauing set with stakes, straw, and fagots, commanded the foldiars to gather together and to burne them, perpetuall flashes of smale short shining betwixt, which like vnto starres'a far off sodainly shining and vanishing, made a most pleasant sight.

The liberalitie also of Isabella that excellent Princesse, shined towards the Church of Breda; and towards two Reli-Libralizie of gious orders, of Capucins and priests of the Societie of I Es v s, no lesse then her pietie in sparing and praying to God to gaine that cittie. It was the common voice of all, that the Infanta by her perpetuall prayers, and those of her court, and tie and good of other places by there cotinuall prayers in the fortie houre prayers to be made in all the Churches, and by powring out her almes amongst the miserable wonne Breda, and not

with weapons. And truly that the diuine succours were more present, then humane stratagems, none can denie: for to whom shall we refer this benefit received, but to her so well

knowen

knowen pietie, to whom we may rightly proclaime that saying One wwoman bath wwrought confusion in the bouse

of Nabuchodonofor.

Isabella therfore came into the cittie, as a restorer of the ancient religion; into the campes as to bestow in those dayes, the gifts and guerdons of a Captaine. She ordained an Anniuersarie Masse, in honor of the dreadfull Sacramet iberalisie of (who began first in the eue of the rendring of Breda, and the religious). the garison went out on the octave.) She gave to the Capucins to buy a housein Breda, four hundred poundes. To the priests of the Societie of Iesus, who were divided into four quarters of the campe procuringe the health of the foldiars soules during all the time of the siege. she ordained to give fiue hundred pound, to helpe to defray the charges of buying a colledge, which she bestowed on them by way of almes. To the repayring of an ould Abbie of Nunnes, and ruines of the Church of Ginick (which Maurice caused to be burnt) she gaue no smale somme of monie. All which arguments of fingular Religion, when Alphonfus Cardinall de la Cueua, Ambasador of the King of Spaine, did signisse vnto the supreme head of the church Pope Vabanus the eight, the pope wrote vntohim in this manner following.

Our beloued sonne, health and Apostolicall benedic- A better of tion we felt those your last letters, to be those golden phials, vibano to the full of odors, which recreat the soules of those that ar in Cardenall de Cuena, heaven, and comfort the diseases of those in earth, we tooke breath a litle, toffed in the height of the raging sea, when we vnderstood Religion to triumphe in the towne of Breda. God is not forget-full of his mercies, and legions of Angells asist those Princes which fight for heaven. verely this victorie, is obtained, amongst so many conspiring aydes of impietie, and difficulties euen of nature it selfe strugling against it, that although it will remayne in all ages a famous document af warlick fortitude yet let it be reputed

150 to be the benefit of that almightie warrior. For not only the force of the enimie is domted, but even the very raging of the floods. And now doth the Prince of Austria, gather the excellent frutes of so great a triumphe, whilst with powerfull forces she fortifieth religon. Nether suPpose we that could be more prudently prouided, for, then by the duties of Priests, and endeuours of those Religious families, which yee made manifest in repayring the Abbie of the Cittie. And you we blesse perpetually, who first, the Angels applauding, and the Church reioycing, performedst the dreadfull Sacrifice of the Masse vpon those Altars, which of late heretical temeritie had polluted. Furthermore, we praise your pietie, when being adorned with the purple of Roman splendor, shew your selfe worthier in this present occasió, of so great a priesthood. Pious purposees may bring you into participation of this triumphall glorie: for the fortitude of the Soldiar, doth exterminate impietie fro the walles of the cittie; the pietie of the Priest, from the mindes of the people. Only wishing honor to your name, of the army. we perpetually promisse you our patrocinie. Giuen at Rome at S. Maries the Greater, vnder the fishers ringe, the 11.

lar care of she Infanta

August. 1625. the second yeare of our Pontificat.

Isabella having performed the duties of Religion, comand liberali- manded a whole monthes wages to be paid to the foldiars in the campes, and a thousand garments to be made, by the name of a donation. Then in the ensuing dayes, she went about to behould the workes, both of the inward, and outward trenche, as a Reuerencer both of warre and of Religion. In the meane space Spinola with a great conuoye, set the citie in order, spoiled by so long a siege, and disposed the houses for placing the garison. Isabella placed aproued ver- the Barron of Balancone Master de campe of the Burel cteafor gundians, for Gouernor to rule the cittie. The virtu of that Breds by the man, his modestie, and vigilance, were so well knowen

without

tie of hir be-

trough his

Infanta.

without enuie, that the soldiars of all nations, affirmed that office of right and merit to belong vnto him. The cittiens, who had heard only by report of his fame, defigned the gouerment to him, and humbly befought it might be deliueuered him: thus virtue cannot be concealed, and being knowen, is beloued. Then was the Senat appointed for the people. Henricus Montens (from whom the same was taken wrongfully) was created Burgermaster, excellent in the knowledg of law, graue for his gray haires, who also administred that office, when the cittie by fraude of a fraighted boate, was last taken from the Kinge, he alwayes was a true maintayner of his fatheres Religion. Cornelius vander Locht, a man of a peaceable cariage, and a keeper of the ancient faith, was given to him for Collegue. The other Senators, in virtu and faith, had bene approued be the common wealth. To the cittisens, the same forme of gouerment and lawes were appointed, as were to the cittie of Bolduke: although at first, for many reasons, all of them could not be kept. The Senat, with the furtherance of the Magistrates, gaue a publique schoole to be gouerned by the Professors of the Societie of Issus: which order, Phillip Duke of Arscote, by the commandment of Isabella the Archdutches (be her letters was put in execution.)

All thinges so set in good order, the conuoves being dispatched, a gard of three thousand foote, and seauen companies of horse being designed, the trenches, dit-The garison ches, and workes with which Spinolahad encompassed the pomued cittie, he commanded to be throwen downe: worthie to haue bene kept, and to haue bene shewed to posteritie, Allsonisof but for his vie, who was the chiefest of so great a victorie fornificaciones obtayned, else should for euer haue remayned. Then the vure armie being sent before by some spaces; the Infanta was broken accompanied to Antwerp. The footemen being divided ""

ynto.

vnto squadrones betwixt Hooghstrate and Breda, saluted her passing by, with the applause of militarie ioy. The horsmen not far from Hooghstrate, placed in the great plaine by Henrie of Bergues, skirmished with militarie sports like as in earnest war. Fifteene companies, set here and there one against another, by a mutuall en countring, and a sayned sight, exhibited that comely aspect of war, as the vnexpert almost, frame to them selues in their minde. The sounding of the Trumpets, the runing and retyring of the horses, the raising of the dust from the ground, the glistering of head-peeces, and breast plates, the brandeshing of the naked swordes, the shoutes of those that ran together, the fire and the smoke, and the sounde of the gunnes discharged, and the ecchoof the greater cannons

playing also a far off, lastly all the spectacles of a fight, saue

Metuenda voluptas' Spectanti, pulcherque timor.

blood and slaughter.

And which was most beautifull of, all Henrie of Bergues him selfe armed from top to toe, runing as it were for helpe, betwixt two Princes his frendes, VVolsangus VVilhelmus, Duke of Bauaria, Iuliers, Oliue, and Bergues, and Rodulphus Maximilianus Duke of Saxonie, which three together, the sport being ended of the vnbloody, war, of him alteza ran together to the coache of the Infanta Isabella conqueand of the Marquesto resse, to salute her with their humble swords. Then Spinolaes, (tents being placed some three miles from Antwerp) was brought into the cittie, with the reioycing eyes and voices of all that looked for him, together with the Archdutches. Henrie of Bergues with his companies is leste conde Him. to Hooghstrate, to carry the rest of the conuoye back to the distintional Breda.

med inhooghfireat to condust the acquisiones

In the last conuoye therfore, which was brought into Breda, before the enimie departed count Bergius about to

hang

Sporte s.

Militarie

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA haing by the riband of Spinolaes laurell, studied to catch the enimie in a snare, by the inticement of a few prouokers to battell, the rest lying in ambushe, which should then sodenly appeare and inuade them. But the enimie, whether out of prudence, or out of feare, not coming out of their tents, Bergius departed, doing nothing.

Mabella, whilst she remayned at Antwerp, was drawen with the pencill of rabens that excellent painter, and being grauen with an instrument in brasse, she saw her selse crowned with a garland of oake, in an imperiall table. VVorthie fo to be pictured after that noble triumphe, nor by no o-

ther hand then by that of that Apelles.

The Conqueresse David was shewed in a Scene, by the The travelle schoole of the Societie of I Esvs, after a new kind of mo- of Dans dell, wherin after every Act, all the historie of the thinge faulteres of performed, was most delightfully exhibited, in the livelie the Societie Images of dumme persons. VVich Isabella, the rest of the Nobles of the Court beheld the same. A few dayes after it being vnderstood, that the enimie was retired into garison, our armiealso retired vnto garisones. VVhen Spinola came to Bruxells with a few, he was received with new congratulations (albeithe avoided it by concealing his coming) against his will and perforce, all runing together to meete him. Meffengers being sent in the meane space into Spaine, Kinge Phillip ioyfull of a double victorie, of the recoucrie of Breda, and of the Bay in Brasile, gaue to the Marques Spinola, for so many labors employed, for so many enimies sife since ouercome without flaughter, for so impregnable cittie sub- to the Mariugated, amost Royall gift as is the chiefe gouernment of que. the order of S. lames, for ether that was to be the reward of so great a victorie or the liberalitie of so great a Kinge giuing, also greater then could be asked. Pope Vrbanus Lotters of the moued with the greatnes of the thinges done at Breda, first congratulated Isabella, and then Spinola for his fortitude

and felicitie, with most excellent letters: the copies wherof, I haue judged meet to be published, both for their singular elegancie, as also for the excellent authoritie of the
most prudent Pontifice.

# Pope Vrbans letter, unto the Archdukes Isabella Clara Eugenia.

Our Lord mightie in warre, hath lifted up his arme ouer the nations, which intended euill to his seruants, and the right hand of the omnipotent is glorified in you, Triumphing with ioy for the noble victorie of conquered Breda, with the same Epitaph we speake to your Nobilitie, who having surpassed the praises of a womans virtu, prosperously turned the forces of the Austriacall power, for the defence of the orthodox faith. The band of the heauenlie armie fought in your campes; and the constancie of warlike fortitude, hath taught noble nations, inhabiting by the spectacle of so singular a siege, no hould in earth to be fortified with so strong helpes, and defences, which the power of acamp armed with celestiall helpes, doth not vanquish. You have combatted with an enimie conteining of perils, and with a cunning artificer of vnheard of terror, he seemed to studie to send the very Ocean it selfe out of her prisons in to the Austriacall armie. He shut vp the raging floods with sea sluces overflowed that as it were with a new sea, he might swallow up the campes of your Nobilitie. But the wicked haue fallen into the ditch which they digged, and our Lord hath raigned. The Ocean restrayned the surging waves in their ould seates, and the floods with-drue them selues. Into dry places. VVe congratulate this victory to you, wished hartely with the desires of the whole Church,

155 to which Rome the mother of all Nations applaudeth, which the testimonies of histories in ensuing ages, will proclaime: And truly how well your Nobilitie doth vie them, we have vnderstood by the voice of the report, and letters of our ministers. Vnlesse our lord keepe the cittie, in vaine do the statios of soldiars watch, and he doth arme those citties with legions of Angels, in which the Catholique faith doth prosper, the keeper of publique tranquillitie, doth predominate. we know with what solicitous pietie, and with what prudent actes you procure, that heresie may be cast forth from the people of Breda, the mother of perfidie, and nurse of sedition, wherfore, seeing you leave no place for Pontificall admonitions, we worthely praise and extolle the glorie of your name, and with our most exact prayers recommend vnto God your Nobilitie, that of so healthfull a triumphe, you may receive those frutes, which the Church wisheth, and impietie feareth, and we bestow upon you perpetually Apostolicall benediction. Giuen at Romq at S. Maria Maior vnder the Fishers ringe, the 9 of August. 1625. the second yeare of our Pontificat.

#### Number XVI.

Pope Vrbanus to the Marques Spinola thus congratulating.

Heauen triumpheth in the victories of thy Nobilitie, Andumarie whose branches nourished with the blood of heretiques, ques spinola. and the head of Catholique Religion crowneth.

The ouerthrow of Breda will remaine a monu-

ment to all Nations and ages of thy virtu. Let the whole world know euen at this day those Captaines to be borne in Italie, in whom the glorie of Cesar, and of Scipio, doth flowrish a new. Thou hast tamed those enimies, excelling in riches, mad in anger, and defying death. The floods shut vp with fluces, ar commanded to alter their course, and the heapes of fuming waters, to enter the campes of thy Nobilitie. The fauor of heaven hath thoroughly asswaged them all, and the constancie of thy courage. Truly that cittie which treason had taken away from the power of Austria fearfull of the light and lying hid in skulking corners, that cittie by thy Nobilitie, valor and virtu was recouered. The memorie of Bredaes siege, will remaine for euer, and from thence, the Captaines of ensuing posteritie shall learne, the art of warring, and examples of fortitude. Amongst the present stormes of tossed Italie, and of Princes disscordinge, the newes received from Breda, so far did this ioyfull beame of the diuine clemencie shine to our Pontificall solicitude, that we have determined by the testimonie of our Apostolicall letters, to extolle thee as the author of so great a good, promising our patrocinie to they Nobilitie; to whom we wishe the happines of long life, and bestow vpon thee for euer, our Apostolicall benediction. Giuen at Rome at S. Maria Maior, under the Fishers ringe the 9. of August 1625. the second yeare of our Pontificat.

Great indeed, but true praises, now confirmed by Pontificall oracle. And verely, how great that victorie is, nether can the enimie as yet feele, the wound being yet to greene nor we, by the newnes of the ioy, can yet esteeme, the same according as it deserues such like or greater victorie, albeit great ought to be reputed whethe contention was, not for Breda, but for the losse of same and honor by the rendring of that cittie, which in vaine the States vndertooke, to defend with so greate commotion of all Europe, with calling

together

THE SIEDGE OF BREDA 157 together the helpes of so many provinces, with the exhausting of so much treasure, which hath acquired an immortal name to the Kinge of Spaine, to Isabella clara Eugenia Infanta and to Marquis Spinola.

CHRONOGRAPHICVM

REX

BREDAM CEPIT

QVINTA

IVNII.

V iij

APPRO.



# APPROBATIO.

Istoria hac latine primu conscripta memorabilis est, in qua qui attente es grata mente considerauerit qua toto Bredana obsidionis tempore terra marique divinitus contigêre, non dubitabit cum Debbora in hac divina laudis verba prorumpere De cœlo dimicatum est contra eos. Quapropter eam dignam censeo, qua non uno idiomate sed varijs euulgetur, quemadmodum hic eadem, etiam Anglicano exhibetur.

GVILIEL. FABRICIVS Apostolicus ae Regius Librorum Censor.

# VVITH PRIVILEGE.

WI Ith Privilege and auctoritie of his Catholike Maiestie. as also of dona Isabella clara Eugenia Infanta of Spaine, and of his Excellencie, the Marques Ambrosio
Spinola cheef Generall of their Armies in the Palatinat, and
lowve contries, and of the naual Army of the same.



# LOVANII, Ex Officinà Henrici Hastenii

Vrbis & Academiæ Typographi,
M. DC. XXVIII.